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'Saltonstall for President'; More Appliances Seen; Pétain Offers to Resign?

The World's Day—November 19, 1943

Boston: Chicago Quarters Back Saltonstall

A "Saltonstall for President" organization, with headquarters in Chicago, is being launched, Ernest Schein, Chicago and Washington attorney, announced today.

Greater Boston United War Fund was nearly three fourths of the way to its goal today. At today's report luncheon, collections totaling $3,439,271.84—or 72.5 per cent—were announced. [Page 2.]

A three-inch shell from a British destroyer-escort vessel in Boston Harbor was inadvertently fired this morning, landing without explosion in Mt. Hope Cemetery, Mattapan, the First Naval District announced. No damage was reported. An investigation is under way.

Mayor Maurice Tobin today advocated a constitutional convention in Massachusetts to alter the tax laws in order to shift the burden from real estate to a broader source. [Page 5.]

Washington: More Electrical Appliances Seen

The Office of Civilian Requirements hopes to make 2,000,000 electric irons, 900,000 household washing machines and 900,000 domestic refrigerators in 1944, informed Government sources said.

The Interstate Commerce Commission refused to set aside its order suspending, for the war period, state laws limiting the number of cars in a train. Railroad Brotherhoods had asked the Commission to revoke the suspension.

A record production rate of 4,694,200 barrels a day of all petroleum liquids has been recommended to the various oil-producing states as a goal for December, Petroleum Administrator Ickes announced.

Butter for civilian use will not increase in the next few months, even though the Government has discontinued purchases until April. Prospects for greater production are slim, the Office of War Information said, the chief obstacle to increased milk production being the feed situation.

Asserting that "we are not entitled to use Social Security taxes to finance any part of the war," Senator Vandenberg (R) of Michigan announced his intention to seek an amendment to the new revenue bill that will freeze pay roll levies at the present 1 per cent on employees and employers.

Beginning Nov. 24 dealers may not hold shoes for customers more than 30 days without payment of ration stamps, the OPA ruled.

Billions of dollars, $13,163,519,000 to be exact, are being turned back by the War Department to the Budget Bureau, J. Buell Snyder (D) of Pennsylvania, chairman of a House Appropriations Subcommittee handling Army finances, announced, explaining that the Department believes the expansion program has reached its peak and some drastic production cuts have been made.

Formation of a commission to establish temporary restoration camps for the Jewish people of Europe was urged by Wendell Willkie in a statement given to the House Foreign Affairs Committee by Representative Baldwin (R) of New York.

In Europe: Pétain Held Favoring Democracy

A new constitution for France, turning it back to a democracy and canceling all acts of Axis-collaborating government chiefs, is reported to have been outlined in a speech of Marshal Philippe Pétain, published in the Journal de Genève in Bern. It is said that the Germans would not permit delivery of this speech and as a result the French Chief of State has submitted his resignation to the Nazi authorities. [Page 8.]

Norwegian sabotage at German-held airdromes has resulted in many airplane accidents in Norway with the result that the Germans are now conducting a purge of all Norwegian airdrome workers, reports the Moscow Radio in a broadcast picked up by CBS.

There are 300,000 Dutchmen who have gone into hiding from the Germans to escape deportation for forced labor, according to a Swiss paper quoted by the British Radio.

The three-power European Advisory Commission, agreed upon at Moscow, will be established shortly in London and names of the three representatives announced in a few days. Speculation has centered around the names of Ambassador John G. Winant, Russian Vice-Commissar Andrei Y. Vishinsky, and Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden.

Turkish Ambassador to Berlin, Saffet Arikan, returned to Ankara for government conferences just as the Istanbul newspaper, Tanin, carried editorial warning of the possibility of war against the Axis.

Need for quick agreement with the British in the solving of Lebanese problems was acknowledged by the French Committee of National Liberation in the indorsement of a long report from Gen. Georges Catroux, now in Lebanon to help settle affairs there.

National: Executives to Act on Feed Problem

Gov. Thomas Dewey of New York announced formation of a nine-man committee appointed by Governors of nine States to develop a program for obtaining Midwest corn needed to feed stock on Northeastern farms and maintain milk and egg supplies.

Governor Dewey of New York won a major triumph when the Court of Appeals unanimously upheld constitutionality of the hotly disputed reapportionment of New York's legislative districts.

Governor Bricker of Ohio announced he would enter primaries in States other than Ohio seeking delegates in his campaign for the Republican Presidential nomination.

Demand for a mistrial of the Government's case against eight men conspiring to extort more than $1,000,000 from the motion picture industry was denied by Judge John Bright in New York Federal Court.

A general wage increase of 15 cents an hour for 50,000 Aluminum Company of America employees affiliated with the Aluminum Workers of America (C. I. O.) was recommended by a conference in Pittsburgh of representatives of all the union's locals.

Rationing and price control in war-devastated nations will form a part of the system through which the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration will distribute its aid, delegates to the U. N. R. R. A. meeting disclosed.

U. S. District Judge Guy K. Bard in Philadelphia ordered a stay of proceedings in the $2,000,000 "informer's suit" against the Anaconda Wire and Copper Company and four of its officers on charges of defrauding the Government in the manufacture of war materials, pending the outcome of a similar suit brought by the Federal Government in the Federal Court for Rhode Island.

Americas: Argentina Bans 400 Publications

Approximately 400 publications, including Time magazine, have been banned from the mails in Argentina, the Argentine Post Office Department announced.

The War:

Latest developments on world battle fronts. Page 1, Columns 7 and 8.

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The Weather

Fair

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2.

New England Parley to End On Postwar Key

Economics, labor, government weighed as leaders gird for future beyond winning of war.

By Everett M. Smith
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Gearing itself more closely to matters of vital interest to the home front, the Second New England War Conference held separate group sessions this morning at the Hotel Statler.

Mindful of the national and international aspects of the various problems before them, following separate State dinners to New England's six Governors last night and a joint session addressed by Admiral William H. Standley, former Ambassador to Russia, and Commentator Walter Lippmann, New England industrialists turned today to discussions of war production and manpower problems.

Meantime, other New England leaders laid the plans for meeting postwar competition in the recreation field, mapped out the future for New England agriculture and forestry, and considered closely the questions of conversion for peace as they affect community development.

This afternoon, the two-day War Conference concluded on a postwar note as economics, labor, and State and local government were considered by leaders in the respective fields.

"New Englanders have business responsibilities that go beyond winning the war," declared Donald K. David, Dean of the Harvard Business School, in addressing the postwar session. "Business must prepare by study for the transition period we are now in and help build a society which will know the value of free enterprise and how closely it is associated with the true national welfare," he said.

Representative Hatton W. Sumners (D) of Texas, called upon New Englanders to face the difficulties of popular government and take a lead in restoring the people's capacity for self-government. "We have built up at Washington a governmental colossus utterly beyond human comprehension or democratic control, regardless of which party or group of officials is in power," he said.

Labor's postwar program was outlined for the assembled delegates by Matthew Woll, Vice-President, American Federation of Labor, and Chairman of the A. F. of L. Postwar Planning Committee.

Topics considered at this morning's group sessions are outlined below:

Session on Industry

New England's war production and manpower problems, its relationships between industry and labor, and its preparations for peacetime production were threshed out in the industrial group session of the Second New England War Conference, which convened, under the chairmanship of Theodore H. Beard, of the New

Continued on Page 2, Column 1

Berlin Smashed in War's Biggest Raid; Russians Take Two Vital Strongholds; Cross-Channel Staff Includes Soviets

Marshall due overseas soon as commander of Allies in drive on 'Fortress Europe.'

By Roscoe Drummond
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

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WASHINGTON, Nov. 19—Plans to include top-ranking Russian officers in the Allied Command for the second front invasion of Western Europe were made known to The Christian Science Monitor today.

This is but one of a series of momentous decisions which have just been reached in completing the military timetable for the climactic land attack on Hitler's so-called Fortress Europe.

All of these decisions point to a speeding up of the Allied schedule. They are:

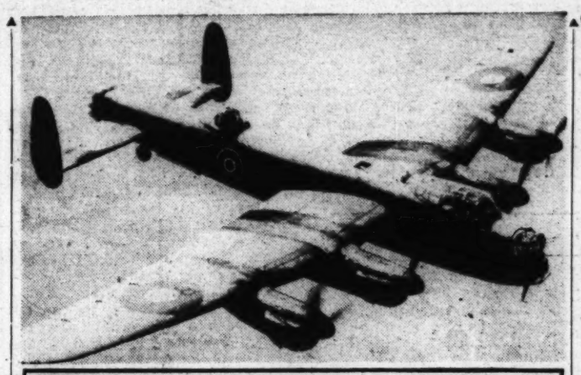
1. Gen. George C. Marshall, now Chief of Staff of the United States Army, will go abroad before Christmas to become supreme commander of the Anglo-American armies to direct the cross-Channel mass assault. He will assume the full leadership of the combined invasion forces and will be the top military figure in all European war theaters.

Combined Offensive

2. When General Marshall assumes his command in London he will have on his staff battle-experienced Soviet officers who for the first time since America entered the war will co-operate with Britain and the United States in preparing a combined offensive against Germany. Their presence among General Marshall's immediate aides suggests not only a pooling of Russia's lessons in fighting Nazis in the East but a more intimate timing of the strategy on both fronts.

3. Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, now commander of the Allied forces in the Mediterranean and Italian theaters, will be returned to Washington to take over General Marshall's duties as Chief of Staff. At his request, however, he will not take over his new post before the Italian campaign has reached a successful cli-

Continued on Page 6, Column 7



Wide World; By a Staff Artist

How Berlin and Ludwigshafen Got It

This shows how the two assaults on the German Capital and on the Nazi chemical center in Bavaria were carried out by the RAF. Upper: One of the Lancaster four-engine bombers which the British have used for some of their most telling long-distance raids. Lower: Map of Northern Europe, showing air-line distances from Britain to most of the German-held centers.

Tremendous damage inflicted on Reich Capital and on Ludwigshafen by RAF fleet of 700 to 1,000 bombers—32 planes lost—Red Armies capture Korosten and Rechitsa.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor
From Associated Press and other direct news dispatches

Heavy RAF bombers, in the greatest number ever sent against Germany, have carried out a smashing night attack on Berlin and a new assault on Ludwigshafen, Bavarian chemical center.

Preliminary reports indicate tremendous damage was inflicted on the German Capital.

At least 700 bombers, and possibly 1,000 participated in the joint operations which may very well mark the beginning of an Allied effort to reduce Berlin to shambles.

Shortly after the RAF airmen returned to their bases, American Flying Fortresses took off from Britain for daylight attacks on unnamed targets in Western Germany.

Meanwhile, other staggering blows have been dealt the Axis in all parts of the world.

The implacable Red Army has pressed beyond two newly captured important strongholds—Korosten and Rechitsa.

Anglo-American pilots have pounded German airports near Athens and elsewhere in the Balkans.

Pressure against Japan has been stepped up by land, sea, and air.

The Gilbert and Marshall Islands have been bombed for the fifth consecutive day in what may be a preinvasion softening up.

Buka on invaded Bougainville has been bombarded by American naval units.

American Marines have pushed farther inland from Empress Augusta Bay on Bougainville.

Australians on New Guinea have launched a new drive on Finschhafen.

And in the turbulent Balkans, fresh peace demonstrations have followed in the wake of reports that heavily bombed Sofia would be evacuated and rumors that Turkey is about to join the Allies.

Only in Italy, where the weather still is on a rampage, and in the Aegean, where the Germans claim to have occupied three more small islands—Ikaria, Lipsos, and Patmos—has the Axis been able to find a modicum of satisfaction.

The RAF's pilots found visibility poor over Berlin, but there can be no doubt that the German Capital was badly battered. Two-ton and four-ton blockbusters were dropped in large numbers and the smoke and flames of many large fires penetrated a thick cloud bank over the city Large explosions are reported to have occurred in Ludwigshafen, which was experiencing its second straight night assault, but presumably a much heavier weight of bombs fell on Berlin.

Swedish reports said the Berlin attack had been directed mainly against the city's suburbs, where most of the Capital's industries are located.

In spite of reports that Germany now has nearly 2,000 day and night fighter planes massed to protect its centers of production, the twin mission cost the RAF only 32 bombers.

Russian capture of Korosten and Rechitsa has two important immediate results. The fall of Korosten cuts the last north-south railway available to the Germans short of the old Polish border, from which the Soviet troops are now less than 75 miles distant. General Vatutin's men previously had severed the same line at Zhitomir, 45 miles to the south, to split the northern and southern wings of the German army in the Ukraine. The seizure of Rechitsa means that the Germans' hope of making a prolonged stand at Gomel are now at an end. In occupying Rechitsa, the Russians have virtually encircled Gomel.

In the meantime, the Russian withdrawal from the tip of the Kiev salient appears to have come to a halt.

Raids of Allies Fitted to Cope With Luftwaffe

By Charles Gratke
Foreign Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19—The RAF raid over Berlin and Ludwigshafen has broken the lull in the bottleneck bombing program by which the Allies hope to throttle Nazi war production.

After the recent spectacular but too costly American raid on the German ball-bearing plant at Schweinfurt Oct. 14 there was an unexpected halt in deep penetration bombings. Until last night the raids since mid-October had been short ones, within fighter-protected range.

But the new penetration deep into German territory indicates that the tactical readjustments, necessary to resume the Allied air assault, are already being successfully made. What happened was that the Allies had to cope with a sudden resistance by the Luftwaffe which was above the calculated level.

The United States Air Force has never been under any illusions about the caliber of the German fighter planes. Experience in combat, and experience with captured Messerschmitt craft, have shown a design of certain merit.

But apparently the Allies had accepted a figure for the total fighter strength of Germany that is lower than the actual number of planes it appears able to place in the air.

[Germany now has nearly 2,000 day and night fighter planes massed to protect her centers of production, RAF Squadron Leader John Strachey said yesterday in a BBC war commentary from London.]

Big Output of Bombers

Part of the local superiority which the Germans have mounted over their important industrial defense zones has been due to shifts of planes at the sacrifice of other fronts. But it is not all due to this.

There appears now to be evidence that the German fighter production—despite Allied bombings intended to bottle-neck it—has been larger than some intelligence estimates have indicated.

Moreover the Germans have been at work to develop tactics calculated to upset the "formation front" of the Flying Fortresses. The lethal character of the American squadrons has depended to a large extent upon their mass formations,

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Balance Sheet on Leros: Nazis Pay Much for Little

By Joseph G. Harrison
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor With the United Nations Forces in the Middle East

CAIRO, Nov. 19—Adding up the balance sheet on fighting in the Dodecanese Islands, the Allied Command in the Middle East figures that the campaign there has been far from a total loss, despite Germany's retaking of the islands of Leros and Cos. On the basis of men and material lost, it is believed the Allies came out considerably better than the Nazis.

Giving the press a detailed account of the Dodecanese campaign from the moment Italy surrendered and the Allies decided to seize as much territory as possible in the Aegean, to the loss of Leros Nov. 16, Gen. Sir Henry Maitland Wilson, Middle East Commander in Chief, disclosed that German fatalities in the Leros fighting were more than all the Allied troops engaged in that struggle. Furthermore, it is conservatively estimated that German plane losses in the air and on the ground during the Dodecanese fighting were at least three times Allied losses. Although the naval picture is not so clear, it is known the Nazis lost a considerable number of vessels of all kinds.

These facts were not given in an effort to minimize the loss of Leros and Cos, which is an unpleasant mouthful for the Allies to swallow at the moment of general victory on almost every other front. In fact, the Leros defeat was a bitter disappointment, in view of the fact it was thought at one moment the enemy might be pushed back into the sea and the Island and saved. It is frankly admitted the enemy scored a clean-cut, if minor, victory there, even though some observers wonder if it was worth while, in view of Hitler's desperate need for every available man and machine on other more important fronts.

Over-All Set

General Wilson stressed the point that the Dodecanese venture should be evaluated in light of the over-all Allied picture, rather than merely that of the Middle East alone. He said that at the moment the decision was taken to invade the enemy-held Aegean isles, Allied strategy demanded full use of every bit of force available in order to divert forces from the Russian front, where the big Soviet offensive was under way, and from the Italian Front, where enemy resistance was beginning to stiffen.

Planes used against the Allies on Leros and Cos are known to have come from Russia, Italy, France, and Denmark. Troops were gathered from all over the Balkans, some of the parachutists even coming from Central Italy. In addition, these troops were excellent first-line fighters, some being members of the famous Brandenburgers and others from the tough enemy garrison on Crete.

In order to assemble and supply the Leros invading force, the Germans were forced to divert trains,

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Impending Fish Strike Laid To OPA's Colossal Blundering

Colossal blundering on the part of the Fisheries Division of the Office of Price Administration, was today blamed for the impending strike of fishermen by Dr. Colston E. Warne, Amherst College economics professor and consultant for the Co-ordinator of Fisheries of the United States Department of the Interior.

Dr. Warne, who is also President of the Consumers' Union of the United States, made public his findings on a visit to Boston after conferring with fishing interests at the Boston Fish Pier. He declared a strike at this time would be most unfortunate.

"The Fisheries Division of OPA, under Director Charles W. Triggs, allowed the price of fish to sky-rocket for two years," Dr. Warne said. "No ceiling price whatever was set on fresh fish until last July, with the result that fish prices advanced more rapidly than any other important item in the consumer's food budget.

"This price inflation caused abnormal margins to appear in all branches of the fish industry. The average monthly net income of the crews of a group of typical Boston boats more than doubled between the spring of 1942 and the spring of 1943. With fish being demanded as a meat substitute, the middlemen registered even greater prosperity.

"When OPA finally moved to impose price ceilings, it was faced with a most difficult problem. This it bungled badly. OPA has not moved to carry out the President's order to cut prices in this field back to September, 1942 levels.

"It has instead introduced complex and unenforceable regulations which have brought consumer fish prices to new high levels and have caused widespread black markets.

"The fishermen naturally resent the fact that he prices at the pier have been reduced to the level prevailing a year ago, while middlemen share an ever-increasing margin, due to the fact that the consumer price has not been cut and is creeping upward.

"It appears as if the regulations had been dictated in the interests of the wholesalers, many of whose margins have been doubled by the OPA. The result is, in any event, an increase in the cost of living of the consumer, a decrease in the earnings of fishermen, higher profits to middlemen, and resultant extensive black market operations, as dealers struggle to secure fish.

"This does not mean that fishermen are today low paid. It does mean that ceiling prices have been set inequitably.

"Perhaps the most constructive approach to a solution would be the imposition of definite dollars and cents ceilings at the retail level, cut back to the pre-inflation era of fish prices."

World War II May See U. S. Civil War Banners

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19 (AP)—Sons of the South, whose fathers fought on the side of the Confederacy in the war between the states, may get a chance to fight again under the old colors—along with the Stars and Stripes.

Senator Millard Tydings (D) of Maryand introduced a bill to change Army regulations to permit regiments in the United States Army of today to carry battle streamers of the war between the states along with their regimental colors.

Administration Outflanked on Subsidies

By Richard L. Strout
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19—The House wound up its second and final day of subsidy debate today with Administration forces hopelessly outnumbered by a coalition of Republicans and Farm Bloc Democrats.

Other developments on the economic home front:

The War Department announced that its fiscal year budget has been revised downward by $13,163,000,000.

The OWI announced that income, spending, and saving of the nation all jumped in the second quarter of 1943, thereby increasing potential inflation danger.

The House prepared to consider the new tax bill, cut from Administration anti-inflation recommendations of $10,500,000,000 to $2,140,000,000 by the Ways and Means Committee.

The Senate prepared to consider the flat 8-cent an hour rail wage increase in the Truman bill recommended by a Subcommittee yesterday, over Administration protests that it is inflationary, and will breach the "Little Steel" wage formula.

War Bond Advertising

The House, following prospective rejection of farm subsidies, is preparing to pass the $15,000,000 annual expenditures for War Bond advertising in country newspapers, generally termed a "subsidy" on Capitol Hill.

Fuel Administrator Harold L. Ickes announced prospects were "reasonably good" for a new coal mine contract, but attacked captive mine owners for alleged failure to negotiate.

Bernard M. Baruch told the Steel Advisory Committee that Donald Nelson's WPB is the agency to plan its reconversion to peacetime production.

The House discussion of subsidies was more like a revivalist meeting than a debate, with subsidy opponents so completely in control that they gave only contemptuous hearing to counter-arguments, and at one point the Republican Party rose almost as a bloc and stalked out, as Representative Wright Patman (D) of Texas, continued his argument for subsidies.

Southern Farm-Bloc members were in open rebellion to the Administration, with two Democratic chairmen leading the antisubsidy fight: Chairman Henry B. Steagall, of Alabama, of the Banking and Currency Committee, and Chairman Hatton W. Sumners, of Texas, of the Judiciary Committee. The New Deal minority supporting subsidies received less than one third of the time in the opening day as the sessions moved on to their inevitable conclusion, overwhelming passage of the double-jointed bill that will continue the Commodity Credit Corporation and end all subsidies after Dec. 31. The Senate will also pass the measure, and the real fight, it is

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In the Air:

The RAF attack on Berlin the night of Nov. 18-19 was the first big raid on the German capital in two months. The last time it felt the weight of massed Allied air

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N.E. War Parley Ending on Postwar Note

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England Council's Industrial Committee.

Expressing the appreciation of the Federal War Production Board for the great assistance rendered by the Council, Walter H. Wheeler, Jr., New England Regional Director, WPB, said that, as of Sept. 1, 1943, New England had taken a grand total of $12,500,000,000 in war contracts, $11,500,000,000 in supply contracts, and slightly more than $1,000,000,000 in new Federally financed construction and equipment.

The supply contracts, he said, represent 9.5 per cent of the national total as compared to New England's prewar 8.6 per cent share of national production, as gauged by the value of its products in 1939.

New England's greatest single source of unused manpower lies within the labor force already employed in war industries, declared Joseph A. Smith, Regional Director of the War Manpower Commission. He summed up the area's manpower needs from July, 1943, to July, 1944, as an additional 327,000 men and women for the armed services and for war and essential civilian industries.

Better utilization of New England's available manpower was taken up by Herman W. Steinkraus, President and General Manager of the Bridgeport Brass Company. Serving also as Chairman of the Manpower Committee of the Governor's War Council in Connecticut, Mr. Steinkraus urged a better understanding of human relations in the plants, and a better consideration of ordinary human wants.

In this connection, Saul Wallen, Chairman of the New England War Labor Board, urged closer relations between industry and industrial members of the WLB, and stressed the development of management committees to assist industry in the handling of labor matters coming up before the Board.

Looking ahead to the postwar era, Nathan Tufts, Vice-President of the New England Box Company, Greenfield, Mass., declared that New Englind industries must individually take up the job now of planning for postwar production, or they will automatically lay it in the lap of the Government.

Resell Vacationing

A broad program to resell New England to postwar vacationists was launched today under the chairmanship of Glenwood J. Sherrard, President of the National Hotel Association, who presided over the Recreational and Development Committee session of the convention.

A new program which would include bringing before the world New England's historical background, was given to the assembled members by L. G. Treadway, veteran New England hotel operator from Williamstown, Mass. Mr. Treadway urged that no time be lost in putting the postwar program into operation.

Mr. Treadway told his fellow hotelmen that the dignity of the hotel business calls for higher wages to employees of this industry. He went on record as being one who is now taking steps to pay his employees on the merit system. He would give raises automatically periodically rather than compelling the employees to come and ask, he said.

Other speakers at the morning session included Arthur Sherrill, of New York City, Public Relations Director of Young & Rubicam, advertising agency, who told the New England hotel men and resort operators, that hospitality is one of the important jobs to be done in this area. He said that his past experience had been that New Englanders were too abrupt in greeting outsiders.

Joseph H. Adams, Manager of El Commodore Hotel in Miami, Fla., gave a lengthy talk on how Miami has met the manpower problem in the hotel industry. Thousands of school children have been trained to serve in the hotels, he said.

Agriculture, Forestry

New England's many and varied agricultural problems—ranging from fruit, vegetables, dairy and poultry to bee products, electric service, food processing, and distribution—were discussed from numerous angles by those convening under the chairmanship of John E. Rice, of the Council's Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

Louis A. Webster, Massachusetts Commissioner of Agriculture, said that New England agriculture had surmounted most of its production obstacles, and that it is now making a most valuable contribution to the wartime feeding of our population.

Present and future trends of New England agriculture were taken up by Dr. William I. Meyers, Dean, New York State College of Agriculture, Cornell University, and the geographical aspects of the area's farming and forestry problems were discussed by Dr. Elmer Ekblaw, Georgrapher, Clark University.

There then followed in quick succession a number of four-minute reports on current conditions and problems in the producing and distributing branches of New England agriculture.

Among those presenting these brief reports were: John Chandler, Executive Secretary, National Apple Institute, Washington, D. C., for the fruit industry; Robert Thurrell, President, Northeast Poultry Producers Council, Wolfeboro, N. H., for the poultry industry; Archie L. Mackie, Secretary-Treasurer, New England Turkey Producers Association, East Kingston, N. H., for the turkey industry; Frank Hussey, Maine Potato Growers, Inc., Presque Isle, Maine, for the potato industry; F. L. Rimbach, New England Power Service Company, Worcester, Mass., on rural electric power service; Claude L. Yates, President, Connecticut Beekeepers Association, Hartford, Conn., for bee products; and Robert A. Friend, Friend Bros., Inc., Bakers, Melrose, Mass., on food processing.

Winding up these reports, Thomas R. Gregory, New England Divisional Manager of A. & P. food stores' produce-buying operations, declared that the greatest need of America's food industry and the consuming public is an effective, all-out war on waste. "Between 20 and 30 per cent of the nation's annual food production," Mr. Gregory estimated, "is wasted on farms, in victory gardens, in homes, in grocery stores, in eating places, and in the channels of distribution."

Community Plans

Wartime administrative problems in a New England community were discussed by Jasper McLevy, Mayor of Bridgeport, Conn., first speaker in this session, which was presided over by Albert E. Noelte, Chairman of the New England Council's Community Development Committee.

The misdirected shifting of war production to traditional nonindustrial areas of the country looms as a sinister tendency to penalize New England industry, declared Mayor McLevy, despite the fact that it has met the challenge of the nation's need 100 per cent, and is fully equipped and prepared to continue to do so.

Urging attention to postwar planning to meet this situation, Mayor McLevy said that "if New England communities had adopted a philosophy of public administration that was sound during peacetime, it should be adequate to meet any changes, even though specific details may vary."

William Stanley Parker, architect, and Chairman of the Boston City Planning Board, warned New England communities against putting too much reliance on Federal funds in their long-range public works planning.

Mr. Parker also advocated the development of long-range public works programs on a six-year basis, a period which he felt should be long enough to show trends, but not so long that the later years of the program would be entirely beyond the range of current judgment.

More real work and less idle talk about postwar employment and community readjustments are immediately in order if New England communities are to solve the most serious problem which they have ever faced, declared Frederick P. Clark, Executive Director, Regional Plan Association, Inc., New York City.

"The sheer size of the total problem and the relatively short time that may be available for readjustment, put a tremendous premium on organizing and planning now," Mr. Clark told the group session.

Continuing along this theme, Carl A. Gray, Chairman of the Connecticut Re-employment Commission, and President of the Grenby Manufacturing Company, Plainville, Conn., said.

"If a country can take a man from a job or from school, subject him to extensive medical, physical, psychological, vocational and other kinds of interviews, train him at great expense over a period of many months, equip him with the best to muster him into military service," Mr. Gray declared, "then that same country must have the imagination and the courage and the willingness to do the same thing in mustering him back to civilian life."

Directors Named

Last night, the State branches of the New England Council elected these Directors:

Vermont—Ladd Smith of Procter, Henry Z. Persons of Brattleboro and Henry F. Chaplain of Windsor were elected, and re-elected for two-year terms are F. Ray Adams of Springfield, Ernest M. Bowen of East Corinth, and Harry Carson of St. Albans.

Connecticut—Henry W. Jones, Jr., of New Haven was elected Connecticut Vice-President. Re-elected Directors are Theodore H. Beard, Bridgeport; A. C. Fuller, Hartford; Roger E. Cay, Bristol; Dr. J. N. Jorgensen, Storrs; Olcott P. King, Hartford; A. E. Payson, Norwich; Charles E. Rolfe, New Haven; Willard V. Rogers, Hartford, and Elton S. Wayland, Waterbury.

Rhode Island—Albert E. Noelte, Central Falls, was elected Rhode Island Vice-President. Newly elected Directors are Robert B. Dresser and Ernest Clayton, both of Providence, and Harry L. Pearson, Woonsocket. Re-elected Directors are Robert F. Beedy, Pawtucket; Frederick S. Blackhall, Jr., Woonsocket; Palmer Chapman, Westerly; Robert F. Shepherd, Providence; Joseph D. A. Whalen, East Greenwich.

Massachusetts—Newly elected Directors are George J. Duggan, Indian Orchard, and George A. White, Worcester. Re-elected Directors are John S. Brayton, Fall River; Curtis H. Gager, John C. Kiley, J. C. Richdale, Glenwood J. Sherrard, William Webster, all of Boston, and John F. Kinsley, Worcester.

New Hampshire—Newly elected Directors are Richard C. Carrick, Keene; James M. Langley, Concord; Deane H. Morrison, Manchester, and Eugene B. Whittemore, Portsmouth. Re-elected as Directors are David S. Austin, 2d., Canaan; Andrew L. Felker, State Commissioner of Agriculture; George E. Harris, Nashua; Harold A. Holbrook, Dover, and Arthur D. O'Shea.

Maine—Charles Day of Ramsey Lake was elected a Director. Directors re-elected are John Leland of Augusta, Harold Schnurle of Portland, Hugh Montgomery of Camden, Herbert Swett of Skowhegan, and Herbert Holmes of Portland.

Future Blackouts Only Once Monthly

Test blackouts, air raid drills, and other civilian defense exercises will come at the maximum rate of one a month in the future, and with at least two weeks' notice in advance, it was disclosed today when the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety made public a ten-point program designed to eliminate confusion about the current role of the ARP services.

In addition, the Committee said, war factories and plants whose personnel are well enough organized to blackout the production centers in short order are to be exempted at this time from civilian defense rehearsals which are scheduled for Sundays to insure as much civilian participation as possible.

The detailed program was drafted by J. Wells Farley, Executive Director of the State Committee, to conform with the more general policies agreed upon by the East Coast Conference of Civilian Defense Directors and the national Office of Civilian Defense just a month ago, and bears the title, "Civilian Defense Carries On."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

An International Daily Newspaper

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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Fund Drive Is $2,000,000 Short of Goal

In the next five days Bostonians will be called on to dig down deep into their pockets and come up with $2,000,000 for the Greater Boston United War Fund.

At the dutch-treat report-luncheon in the City Club this noon, General Chairman Joseph T. Walker, Jr., disclosed that $5,439,271.84 had so far been collected by the various divisions. This is 72.5 per cent of the goal of $7,500,000 which Fund workers hope to reach by the night before Thanksgiving.

District Attorney Robert F. Bradford of Middlesex County was chief speaker at the luncheon which featured "Districts Day."

It was learned this noon that army women in this area had contributed 100 per cent to the Fund. Major Katherine R. Goodwin, Staff Director of the Women's Army Corps in the First Service Command, brought the report in person to Chairman Walker, who in turn conferred "red feathers" on her and on Capt. Dorothy Selby, Capt. Miriam Riley, Lieut. Marjorie Hunt and Lieut. Rose Waggoner.

One of the most touching gifts acknowledged today by the fund came when an elderly man and his wife visited Fund headquarters and gave one dollar each. "We're sorry we can't do more," the man said. "We know this is only a little, but we want to feel we have done our part, small as it may be." He and his wife, he explained, are living on Old Age Assistance but feel it their privilege to give a portion of what they have to the Fund.

Fund officials revealed also that members of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, C. I. O., have already given $7,147.50 to the Fund, with more than two-thirds of the membership still unsolicited.

Greater Boston United War Fund Campaign

In co-operation with the committee in charge of the Greater Boston United War Fund Campaign for 1944 held from Nov. 8 to Nov. 24, The Christian Science Board of Directors has appointed as a committee to receive and transmit contributions:

Mrs. James A. Neal, 20 Chapel Street, Brookline 46.
Mrs. A. L. West Movius, 160 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston 16.
Edwin C. Johnson, 209 Cliff Road, Wellesley Hills 82.
A. Warren Norton, Chairman, One, Norway Street, Boston 15.
Guy C. Larcom, Treasurer, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston 15.

Members of our congregations in Metropolitan Boston, and others who wish to do so, are invited to send or hand contributions for this fund to any one of the five named above. Checks should be made payable to Guy C. Larcom, Treasurer, who will act as treasurer of the committee. Those wishing to specify the agencies to which they desire their donations to be given may obtain a designation sheet from Mr. Larcom.

Members who find it more convenient to do so may make their subscriptions to the Campaign through the regular campaign organization, either at their homes or at their places of business.

In this connection we call your attention to the following statement which has been prepared by the committee in charge of the campaign:

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Our Responsibility

Winston Churchill has reminded us that "the price of greatness is responsibility."

The United States as a nation has accepted terrific responsibilities in the present war. Its citizens have abandoned selfish concentration on their own safety. They have given up their comfort, their treasure, and their lives in the world struggle of right against might. But in spite of all their sacrifices and willingness to share, they cling tenaciously to the thing we, in America, call "our way of life."

Letters written by our boys from battle fronts, messages coming from territory they occupy with the Allies, word received from those who keep vigil in Alaska, and from jungle fighters in the South Pacific, all ring the changes on the same thought. . . . "We will finish this job, but we want to come back home and stay there. This must never happen again. We are here to see that it does not happen again."

Want to Know About Home

"We want to come back home." . . . This is the deep recurrent undertone of letters from overseas. The boys want to know how the folks back home are faring and what they are doing. They want snapshots of family and sweetheart. They want newspapers to tell what is happening back home.

"Back Home" — that is what counts, and that is where we, here on the home front, can help them so that when they do come back things will be as they have remembered them.

Today we have an opportunity to fulfill the responsibility we owe our servicemen, to maintain the way of life they know. The Greater Boston United War Fund, through its 1944 Campaign, appeals for our support. The campaign goal of $7,500,000 will meet only the minimum needs of our Home Front and war service agencies. At no time in the history of united giving has an appeal meant so much, and included so many and such vital needs.

Responsive to the plight of our suffering Allies, as well as to the needs of those within the confines of our own communities, the Fund gives each and every one of us an opportunity to "Give Because We Care."

We will give because we care for the things our men are fighting for and because we want to preserve these things for them and for ourselves and children.

We will give because we care fer the thousands of people at home who have not shared in the newer material prosperity that the war has brought to so many families.

We will give because we care for the homes from which the father is absent, whose family proudly displays a service flag in its window, but whose members need the encouragement and the morale building aid that one of our Greater Boston social service agencies can give.

America Is Their Heritage

We will give because we care for the boys and girls whose heritage will be the America we hold in trust for them. Swayed by the fervor of war, not realizing that they are swept by world emotions and vast changes, many of these children need thoughtful care and wise planning for their physical and spiritual development. Such care and planning for out-of-school time is provided by Community Fund neighborhood houses and settlements.

In an area which takes in 54 cities and towns of Greater Boston, the United War Fund is comprised of 264 social agencies whose workers act as friendly guides to families and to individuals; old, young, and middle aged. There is scarcely a condition of living which is not covered by these agencies. Through them and their trained workers, we may express our desire to help one another.

Our servicemen and women share in the benefits of the Greater Boston United War Fund, through USO Service Clubs, where they find "a home away from home," where entertainment, companionship and friendly services, even such humble ones as sewing on a missing button, make them forget, for a time at least, the grim realities of war.

The United Seamen's Service, another Fund partner, brings comfort and relief from the hardships of submarine-infested waters, to sailors of the Merchant Marine who keep the supply lines open between us and our boys, in far flung area of conflict.

Prisoners Wait Behind Walls

Millions of war prisoners . . . many from Greater Boston . . . must wait behind walls of barbed wire until peace is declared. We must get them help . . . and we are getting help to them . . . through the splendid work of War Prisoners Aid, which visits prison camps to distribute books, musical instruments, athletic supplies; and to organize educational classes, handicraft groups and religious activities.

Because the horizon of America has extended beyond its own shores, the United War Fund includes the appeals of those United Nation Relief agencies which are keeping up the heart and hope of our Allies.

When you give to the Fund this year your gift will be shared by Greater Boston's own Community Fund agencies with the National War Fund which includes: USO, United Seamen's Service, War Prisoners Aid, Belgian War Relief, French Relief, British War Relief, Friends of Luxembourg, Greek War Relief, Norwegian Relief, Polish War Relief, Queen Wilhelmina Fund, Russian War Relief, United China Relief, United Czechoslovak Relief, United Yugoslav Relief, Refugee Relief Trustees, U. S. Committee for the Care of European Children.

Truly "the price of greatness is responsibility"—responsibility to the multitudes who cry to us "Give Because You Care."

Boston Termed Tardy In Housing Progress

The Real Estate Week
A Friday Feature

By W. Clifford Harvey
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

"The Federal Housing Administration has proved that the middle-income family buying a less-than-$6,000 home is one of the best risks open to loan agencies . . . Boston is far behind other sections of the country in housing development . . . in nine years the FHA has made it possible for 5,000,000 families to build their own homes . . ."

These were facts divulged in Boston this week by Earle S. Draper, Deputy Commissioner of the FHA, in a special interview with the press. He said he foresaw no stiffening in interest rates on mortgages, rather a slight shading downward, and he expected a resumption of normal, private building operations before the war ends.

With war housing reaching the saturation point not too far hence, Mr. Draper pointed out that building materials might soon be plentiful enough to turn into private building channels.

Proof that low-income families who buy less-than-$6,000 houses are the best risks was found in Mr. Draper's illuminating statement that less than 5 per cent of these families with mortgages insured through FHA have been forced into foreclosures. They know how to budget and how to keep within their budgets from long practice, Mr. Draper contended.

City's Slums Mentioned

Housing development, he said, has yet to strike Boston seriously, although this city has been cited by Federal investigators in the past as having some of the worst slums in the country. Public housing developments to date, Mr. Draper stated, have not even scratched the surface of substandard housing conditions here.

By bringing down mortgage interest rates and diminishing the requirements for down payments, the FHA has made it possible for millions of additional families to own their homes, he added.

In connection with postwar building, Mr. Draper predicted a wider use of light metals such as aluminum, copper and magnesium in the production of future homes. He also predicted that houses would be vastly different in design and materials within 10 years.

Continuation of the underwriting of 90 per cent of the building loans by the Federal Government, he believed, would eliminate the "second mortgage racket" which he termed the worst feature of the financing business. It has become common practice "and a good one," he said, for loan agencies to include in the monthly costs of carrying a house, the amortization, interest, FHA insurance, taxes, fire and general insurance.

Reduced Costs

Integral bath-kitchens have cut down plumbing costs, insulation has reduced heating costs and various other conservation moves are under way, he said, to make it easier for the family to carry the house once it moves in.

As for prefabrication, Mr. Draper insisted that this type of construction has not yet been able to produce "a better house for less money." When fully developed, however, he felt that prefabrication would be able to lower housing costs measurably.

He looked forward to the day when the present figures on the nation's housing of its families [60 per cent renting and 40 per cent home owning] would be reversed.

Fishermen Wait Word to Strike

Boston fishermen waited word today from Washington whether last hour efforts to get higher ceilings for fish would avert their strike tomorrow.

The fish supply of many homes appeared to depend on a conference this noon with Chester Bowles, head of the Office of Price Administration. Capt. Patrick McHugh of Boston, Secretary-Treasurer of the Fishermen's Union, met with him.

If there is a strike, it will not affect mackerel, Austin Powers, Business Agent of the Union, said, because there is no ceiling on them. The mackerel fleet has its own boats, 31 of them, sailing out of Gloucester, and they will go out, strike or no strike.

Fish affected by a tieup will include principally haddock, pollock, lemon sole, black back, yellowtails and scrod, Mr. Powers said.

Halibut is not concerned, he added. "They don't catch halibut here now," he said. "No vessels from New England are out on halibut."

Mr. Powers said the average income of the fishermen in 1942 had been around $3,600, and they wanted to go back on this basis, as the cut forced by ceilings had taken off 25 per cent. If the strike goes through, many are expected to get jobs in war industry.

"The men sail today," Mr. Powers continued, "but the boats in today won't sail tomorrow, if the strike is on.

"The OPA will have to give the men some definite assurance. No indefinite promise of doing something in 30 days will be sufficient.

"The OPA has ruined the fishing business in New Bedford. Fishermen can't get enough money to keep the small boats in repair. If things go along as they are, the small boats here will have to fold up, and the small dealers as well.

"Fishermen of the main ports are in the union. In Connecticut, where they mostly own their own boats, they have their own association, but are with us on raising the ceilings."

Events Around Greater Boston

Friday

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Oscar Graham Peeke, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Salem, in the Church Edifice, 16 Lynde Street, at 8 p. m.

Douglas Bush will give a talk on "Pamphleteer and Prophet of the Puritan Revolution" in the Lecture Hall of the Boston Public Library at 8 p. m. Open to the public.

The Fogg Museum of Art, Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts is open weekdays from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. and Sundays, beginning December 5, from 2 p. m. to 5 p. m. Holidays the museum is closed. The public is invited to visit at any time.

Saturday

Mrs. Sayward will speak on "Storied Tapestries" in the Museum of Fine Arts at 11 a. m. Free to the public.

Warren A. Seavey will speak on "The Far East After the War" at the Twentieth Century Association luncheon at 1 p. m. The public may attend free the 2 p. m. lecture.

Gloria Helm, mezzo-soprano, Lena Turner, pianist, and William Achilles, accompanist, will give a recital in the Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum at 2:45 p. m. Free to the public.

Under the auspices of the Salon Francais de Boston, M. Jean Seznec, Professor at Harvard University will give a lecture in French on "La tradition francaise dans la vie intellectuelle du Canada." At the College Club, 40 Commonwealth Avenue, at 3:30 p. m.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 4
Radio Timetable: Page 4

Strikers May Defy President

Striking leather workers met this afternoon at Peabody to determine whether to obey President Roosevelt's order to return to work or to continue their walkout in the hope the Government would take over the struck plants.

The striking union wants the Government to seize the plants. There is the possibility, however, that if it did, it would occupy only factories engaged on important war production.

In his wire of last night the President directed the strikers to cease picketing and to go back to work at once.

"Those strikes are inexcusable and constitute a defiance of the National War Labor Board, a challenge of Government by law, and a blow against the effective prosecution of the war," he said. "They are in violation of labor's no-strike pledge. They must not be permitted to continue."

Action on a plan of settlement developed yesterday through the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration will apparently be deferred until after this afternoon's mass meeting. The plan proposed submitting the dispute again to the National War Labor Board and then to a tripartite panel representative of the public, labor and industry. The two employees in the Richard Young plant whose layoff led to the walkout would be employed in some other plant. Today, though, some strike leaders held this feature unacceptable.

Weather Reports

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Fair

Boston and Vicinity: Fair tonight and Saturday; warmer than last night becoming somewhat colder by morning; slightly colder Saturday.

Southwestern Maine: Cloudy with occasional light rain extreme north portion ending early tonight; warmer and windy tonight; Saturday fair and slightly colder.

Vermont: Fair tonight and Saturday; little change in temperature and windy tonight; slightly colder Saturday.

New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island: Fair tonight and Saturday; warmer and windy tonight becoming somewhat colder by morning; slightly colder Saturday.

High Tides at Boston

Friday, 5:29 p. m.; height 9.6 feet.
Saturday, 6:00 a. m.; height 9.6 feet.

UPTOWN Shopping Guide
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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
One, Norway Street Boston, Massachusetts

Are You Planning to Buy a Home?
Lots of folks who are planning now to buy or build their homes when the war is over are finding how simple and thrifty it will be to finance their property through a Mutual Savings Bank. There's a mighty good reason, too. Through Mutual financing, you can buy your home with a moderate down payment and regular payments afterwards that often make it cheaper to buy than rent. So if you're planning to buy, why not drop into your local Savings Bank and talk things over. There's no obligation, of course.
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New Rule Aids Domestic Use Of Soft Coal

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19 (AP)—New bituminous coal distribution regulations designed to divert a larger share of production to domestic heating purposes have been issued by the Solid Fuels Administration.

The SFA said that recent work stoppages at the mines, combined with the increasing coal requirements of war industry, had created a bituminous shortage making the regulations necessary.

The program which becomes effective Dec. 1, requires that most industrial plants and railroads havin 25 days' coal supply in storage and public utilities having 40 days' requirements on hand reduce their current orders to 75 per cent or less of monthly burning requirements.

Consumers supplied with coal from producing areas in the Dominion of Canada or supplied via tidewater in New York Harbor and New England may maintain an extra 15-day supply.

The SFA estimated that the stock limitation will free approximately 5,000,000 tons each month to move through retail dealers to domestic consumers and industrial users with below-standard stocks.

Operators representing a majority of the soft coal tonnage met, meantime, for a second day of conferences with John L. Lewis, President of the United Mine Workers, on a wage contract and those not joining in the conferences came under criticism from Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes, operator of the mines for the Government.

Secretary Ickes took to task particularly the representatives of the captive mines as those owned by steel companies are called. This group has declined to join the conferences with Mr. Lewis.

"The (steel) industry alone causes us more trouble than any other industry," Secretary Ickes declared at a press conference. "They underproduce (coal) and come down here with tears in their eyes and say for heaven's sake get us some more metallurgical coal."

Ickes Disclaims Oil Cartel Plan

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19 (AP)—Interior Secretary Harold L. Ickes said yesterday he is "not interested in any international pool or cartel" to divide up the world's petroleum.

A week ago, in a Chicago speech, the Secretary said it was necessary for the United States for its own protection to "obtain a fair measure of access to foreign oil resources."

At a news conference yesterday, without describing any of the operations of the Petroleum Reserves Corporation, of which he is President, Mr. Ickes said that most of the rumors about his international oil plans were inaccurate.

He announced that Dr. E. Degolyer, petroleum geologist from Houston, Texas, will head the Corporation's mission to the Middle East. Abe Fortas was to have headed the mission but resigned this week to enter active service in the Navy.

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Dual Forces Are Eliminated In Simplified State Guard

Eliminating dual military forces in the field, the State Guard today stood ready for emergency duty under a simplification just announced by Brig.-Gen. William J. Keville, State Adjutant General.

Heretofore, the modern minutemen included "security troops" in each region independent of the "Divisional Troops" under a separate command with individual missions.

"There will be no change in the officer personnel as a result of the reorganization," said General Keville. Nor will the fundamental purpose of the security troops be changed, since they will continue to provide a protective force in their own communities and, as in the past, will not be called to other parts of the State, except under the most urgent circumstances.

"All security troops," he explained, "will become part of nine infantry regiments, two of them newly organized. While this might appear to make some of the regiments unwieldly in size, the battalion is the fundamental combat unit."

Three Zones

Now the State is divided into three zones, all under command of Maj. Gen. Thomas F. Foley, as follows:

Western Zone, comprising former Regions 1, 2, 3 and 9, is under the command of Brig. Gen. Joseph W. O'Connor. Security troops in Regions 1 and 2 will become a part of the 22d Infantry under the command of Col. Burton A. Adams. Security troops in Region 3 will become a part of the 21st Infantry; and Security troops in Region 9 will become part of a new unit to be known as the 29th Infantry. The 4th Battalion of the old 21st Infantry will also become part of this unit, all under the command of Lieut. Col. Walter L. Beaman.

Northern Zone, under the command of Brig. Gen. Albert C. Gray, is composed of former Regions 4 and 5 (North and South). In Region 4, Security troops will join the 24th Infantry. In Region 5 North, the Security troops will become a part of the 23d Infantry under the command of Col. Edward J. Connelly. And in Region 5 South, Security troops will join the 26th Infantry with Col. Vincent C. Breen as its commanding officer.

Southern Zone, under command of Brig. Gen. William J. Blake, includes former Regions 6, 7 and 8. In Region 6, all Security troops will serve with the 25th Infantry under the command of Col. Andrew J. Carr. These troops, together with the three companies of the old 25th Infantry already located in Region 6, will complete the roster of this regiment. In Region 7, Security troops will make up the full roster of the new 30th Infantry under the command of Lieut. Col. Roger W. Weeks.

The following Security Companies in Region 5 North have been made a part of the 23d Infantry, and new designations follow: Winthrop, 13th Company; Revere, 14th Company; Arlington, 15th Company; Winchester, 16th Company; Weston-Lincoln, 17th Company; Needham, 18th Company; Wellesley, 19th Company.

The following Security Troops in Region 5 South have received the following designations in the 26th Infantry: Weymouth, 13th Company; Braintree, 14th Company; Hull, 15th Company; Holbrook, 16th Company; Cohasset, 17th Company; Randolph, 18th Company; Milton, 19th Company; Dedham, 20th Company; Westwood, 21st Company; and Dover, 22d Company.

Another Unit

A new unit, the Fourth Motor Squadron, made up of the old 30th Infantry, has headquarters in Bourne, under command of Maj. Charles F. Tucy.

In Region 8, the 28th Infantry has been formed, from the old 25th Infantry plus all Security troops in Region 8, now commanded by Col. William Stitt.

Each letter troop in the four motor squadrons has had its strength increased from 45 to 61. To provide more striking force in an emergency, special "flying columns" have been designated throughout the State.

Three more motor-truck companies are being formed in various parts of the State, coming under the Quartermaster Battalion, commanded by Lieut. Col. Lester Porter.

In towns of insufficient population to maintain units at full strength, a few companies will be disbanded or consolidated with nearby units.

All infantry companies are being given new numerical designations. The ordinary plan of using letters rather than numbers has been found impractical because of the large size of many of the regiments.

Ration Dates For Consumers

Meats, Butter, Etc.—Today—Brown stamps "G," "H," "J," and "K" in Ration Book No. 3 now valid; expire Dec. 4.

Brown stamps "L" become valid Nov. 21; "M," Nov. 28; "N," Dec. 5, and "P," Dec. 12. All expire Jan. 1, 1944.

Sugar—Today—Stamp No. 29 (marked "sugar") on the last page of Book No. 4 now valid for five pounds; expires Jan. 15, 1944.

Canned Goods—Nov. 20—Blue stamps "X," "Y" and "Z" will expire.

Today—First series of Green Stamps "A," "B" and "C" in Book No. 4 now valid; expire Dec. 20. Values same as blue stamps in Book 2.

Gasoline—Today— New "A" No. 8 gasoline coupons now valid for three gallons each; expire Feb. 9.

Coupons in "B" and "C" books now good for 2 gallons each, but expiration dates vary. Face of each coupon must be endorsed in ink with State and registration number.

Fuel Oil — Today — New No. 1 fuel oil coupons now good until Jan. 4, 1944. (Class 4, small domestic users, 10 gallons; class 5, large domestic users, 50 gallons.)

Shoes—Stamp No. 18 now valid for one pair. Expiration date extended indefinitely.

Stamp 1 on "Airplane" sheet of Book 3 now valid for one pair.

Stoves—Rationing began Aug. 24; purchase certificates obtainable from local boards.

Tires—Nov. 30—Last day for tire inspection for C book holders.

New tires now restricted to "C" cars with mileage of more than 601.

Mailing Dates

Christmas mailing closing dates for points within continental United States are as follows:

Nov. 22 mail parcels and Nov. 29 mail cards to Arizona, California, Oregon and Washington.

Nov. 24 mail parcels and on Dec. 1 mail cards and letters to Alabama, Arkansas, Colorado, Georgia, Florida, Idaho, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oklahoma, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Wisconsin, and Wyoming.

Nov. 26 mail parcels and on Dec. 3 cards and letters to Delaware, District of Columbia, Indiana, Kentucky, Maryland, Michigan, New York, New Jersey, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Virginia, and West Virginia.

Dec. 6 mail parcels and on Dec. 13 mail cards and letters to Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Boston postal district.

Insurance Official

Raymond H. Blanchard of Melrose was recently elected to directorship of Norfolk & Dedham Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Dedham, to fill the unexpired term of the late Samuel H. Capen. Mr. Blanchard is Director, Vice-President, and General Manager of Hood Rubber Company, Watertown.

Vast Rise in Shipments Reported

War Activities in New England

Indicative of the vast increase in service today of such ports of embarkation as Boston, one such port during the third quarter of this year shipped 2½ times as much cargo as the same quarter in the previous year, according to Brig Gen. Clarence H. Kells, commander of Boston's port. He said this had been achieved with a negligible increase in personnel.

Telling of improvements in handling of rolling stock since the last war, General Kells also disclosed that in the month of October there was an average of only 15 railroad cars which had been in his jurisdiction more than five years. Every day, he said, he gets a report of the number of cars on hand.

Seaman Fiedler

Arthur Fiedler, famous conductor of the Boston Pops and Esplanade Orchestras and assistant conductor of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, is an apprentice seaman in the Temporary Reserve of the Coast Guard. He will serve at least 12 hours a week in a Flotilla in the Boston District, it was announced after his enlistment yesterday.

St. Mihiel Converted

The USS St. Mihiel, which had been a Navy transport for 27 months, is being converted into an Army hospital ship, following decommissioning by Navy authorities this week in the Boston Navy Yard Annex.

Before beng taken over by the Navy, it had been an Army transport in the Pacific Area.

Militia Meets

More than 700 members of the National Guard Association of Massachusetts are expected to make the annual convention Saturday in Worcester the biggest one on record, Maj.-Gen. Thomas F. Foley, Commanding General of the State Guard and President of the Association, predicted today.

Brig.-Gen. Clarence H. Kells, commander of the Boston Port of Embarkation, will be the chief speaker at the dinner program in the Bancroft Hotel.

Among those to be present are: Maj.-Gen. Sherman Miles, commandant of the First Service Command; Brig.-Gen. William J. Keville, the Adjutant General of the Commonwealth; Col. Roy W. Smith, commander of Camp Edwards; Col. Howell M. Estes, commander of Fort Devens; Maj. Ross Whistler, liaison officer for the State Guard; Mayor William A. Bennett of Worcester, and Jarvis Hunt, President of the State Senate. Brig.-Gen. Joseph W. O'Connor of Worcester, commander of the State Guard's First Brigade, will be toastmaster.

WAC Recruiting

Four WAC recruiting teams are touring Salem, Peabody, Newton, and Lynn this week to boost enlistment of Massachusetts women in the all-States drive. Extensive speaking engagements have been arranged.

House Votes to Put Fathers At the Bottom of Draft Pool

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19 (AP)—The House voted unanimously yesterday to put prewar fathers at the bottom of the draft pool.

The legislation, approved after less than half an hour of debate amid predictions that few, if any, prewar fathers will be needed after the first of the year, was sent to a recessed Senate where its overwhelming approval is expected Monday.

Outgrowth of a late-summer Congressional drive to halt the induction of fathers, the legislation represents a compromise between the Senate and the House, having been written by a conference committee after the two branches passed separate bills last month.

It does not prohibit the induction of prewar fathers but it does require that they be called only after the nationwide pool of available nonfathers has been exhausted. Available nonfathers are those not deferred for occupational or other reasons.

By prohibiting the induction of men because of their occupations, the legislation in effect nullifies a recent War Manpower Commission order listing certain occupations as nondeferrable regardless of the dependency status of the occupant.

In drafting this specific prohibition, the House Military Committee said the purpose was to prevent induction for occupational reasons of any individual before the time he normally would have been called.

The measure also would strip the WMC of all authority in administering the Selective Service Act by giving the President the choice of administering the Act himself or delegating authority to the Director of Selective Service. It would not prevent the draft director from redelegating such authority.

To be considered a father under the legislation, a man must have been married prior to December 8, 1941, and have a child or children born before September 15, 1942.

1100
TRANSATLANTIC CROSSINGS
COMPLETED BY TWA
TWA recently completed its 1,100th transatlantic flight. This record was made in a period of less than 20 months, in operations performed for the Army's Air Transport Command.
We are proud of this achievement, but we are happy to confess that TWA is by no means the only airline rendering this type of service to the armed forces.
Our work in military transport operation is typical of work being done by the entire airline industry today, in helping to win the war.
The vast overocean flight experience now being amassed by U. S. airlines has become a national asset of inestimable value. It gives bright promise of what the industry can accomplish in postwar transportation.
We must guard against the loss of this asset, and make sure that it shall be used to the nation's utmost benefit in the postwar era.
Until the war is won, our only aim will be the achievement of an early victory.
But when the peace comes, we hope that a progressive policy for worldwide aviation will enable our country to take its proper place of leadership in international commerce.
TWA
The TRANSCONTINENTAL Airline

New Films in Boston—Letter From Hollywood

John Wayne, Red Skelton, Monty Woolley Starring

All, or almost all, the familiar ingredients of western films have been assembled for "In Old Oklahoma" at the Paramount and Fenway, but the scale on which they have been set forth is more ambitious than usual.

There are variations, to be sure, even in the westerns. Here the period is the early part of the twentieth century during the prospecting for oil in Oklahoma. But a cowboy is still the hero of the yarn. Pioneers and Indians whose reservation is believed to contain oil are ranged with the cowpuncher against an unscrupulous promoter. Automobiles and a phonograph are introduced but they are such early models they serve more to emphasize the period flavor of the tale than to detract from its western atmosphere.

John Wayne, who plays the principal role of Dan Somers is no newcomer to these stories of the great open spaces. Martha Scott, as the heroine, seems less at ease in this setting, but that is no handicap for she is supposed to be a schoolteacher who has had little experience with life on the rough-and-tumble oil frontier. Albert Dekker who does the part of the villain—there's always one of them and sometimes more in a western—does this work like a man of experience and adds a touch of the suavity and assurance needed for a fellow of wealth and position. Take George "Gabby" Hayes as a stagecoach driver, Marjorie Rambeau as the proprietress of a boomtown hotel, Dale Evans, Grant Withers, and Paul Fix and you have a nucleus of supporting characters for a western setting.

The story is concerned both with the struggle between the cowboy and the professional promoter to secure the oil on the Indian reservation and with the rivalry between the two men for the hand of the schoolteacher. There are the shooting affrays and the violent fistic encounter which are sure to occur somewhere in the course of such a narrative. Much of the interest is directed to the drilling of a well on the reservation by the cowboy and his friends, who have secured the franchise on condition that they deliver the oil within a specified time.

The most exciting part of the film is that which describes the effort to take a wagon train of oil across country to Tulsa in time to meet the deadline. A fire in a canyon through which the wagons race is one of the hazards overcome. Sabotage by agents in the pay of the promoter is likewise conquered. The final obstacle, an effort to close the gates of the refinery before the wagons arrives, is circumvented by the wiles of the ladies.

Panoramic scenic shots have been worked into the story. For a novelty there is a sequence in Washington where Theodore Roosevelt, impersonated by Sidney Blackmer, is to be seen.

The other feature is "Sleepy Lagoon," a musical in which the principal entertainers are Judy Canova, Dennis Day, Ruth Donnelly, Joe Sawyer, and Mike Riley and his orchestra. **E. F. M.**

'I Dood It'

Red Skelton, in Metro's "I Dood It," now at the State and Orpheum, has larger opportunities than ever for his clowning. Here he plays a clothes presser, Joe Reynolds, smitten with a musical comedy star, Constance Shaw, played by Eleanor Powell.

Joe goes so often to see her perform in a musical about the old South that he knows all the lines of the play. He happens to encounter a saboteur, a member of her company, and not unwillingly finds himself pushed into the saboteur's role on an evening when the saboteur plans to blow up a building adjoining the theater.

Despite his best bungling Joe defeats the plot, gets a big reward, and best of all, Constance, who had married him in a moment of pique, decided to remain his wife.

He has two long scenes of pantomimic fun that keep the audience in loud and almost continuous laughter. Miss Powell does several of her expert tap-dance variations in Wild West, Hawaiian, and shipboard settings. Lena Horne sings in a Negro ensemble number with all the expressiveness that has brought her into wide notice, and Hazel Scott gives one of her unusual performances at the piano.

The companion feature is "Dr. Gillespie's Criminal Case," continuing the series of Dr. Gillespie's adventures with Lionel Barrymore once more in the title role. The supporting cast includes Van Johnson, Donna Reed, Keye Luke, and John Craven.

'Holy Matrimony'

Monty Woolley and Gracie Fields are co-starred to good effect at the R. K. O. Boston in "Holy Matrimony," based on Arnold Bennett's novel, "Buried Alive." The Bennett title was probably considered unsuitable for motion picture use, however well it indicated the story's theme: the desire of a famous artist to live in peace and quiet, and paint.

Priam Farll arrives in London after 25 years of wandering in far places. He seizes the opportunity to assume the identity of his stricken valet, Henry Leek, and to confer his own on the valet, and goes through with the impersonation, even to the extent of seeing the valet interred in Westminster Abbey with all the honors due England's greatest painter. To add to Farll's delight he encounters a sensible lower-middle-class woman, Alice Challice, with whom Leek has been corresponding—object matrimony. The complications that grow out of the impersonation provide a long line of humorous situations that finally reach an airing in court.

Monty Woolley plays the artist with relish for the satirical implications of the story.

Supporting the whole fabric of the story is Gracie Fields' acting of Alice, a real person to warm anybody's heart with her naturalness and forthrightness.

Eric Blore acts the valet with gusto, Laird Cregar is appropriately elegant as a dealer who knows the value of Farll's work even when it is unsigned, and numerous other good actors contribute to the entertaining quality of the tale, including Montagu Love, Alan Mowbray, Melville Cooper, Franklin Pangborn, and Lumsden Hare.

Frances Rafferty, Mickey Rooney, Judy Garland

In "Girl Crazy," opening the Fine Arts Owl Theater Wednesday night and coming to the State and Orpheum Thanksgiving Day.

Rita Hayworth, Gene Kelly To Dance in Film

By Frank Daugherty

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Hollywood, Calif.

Columbia more than two years ago decided to make a picture called "Cover Girl," and since then the title has become a national catch word.

The title refers to those girls in the New York photographic modeling world who have reached stardom and have found their faces depicted one or more times on the covers of national magazines.

The phrase won attention when Harry Conover, photographer, and Anita Colby, a "cover girl," joined with 15 national magazines in a campaign to choose the best-liked "cover girl" of each publication.

The studio has put Rita Hayworth, Jinx Falkenburg, and Miss Colby in the three principal cover girl roles of the picture; and is using for others the 15 girls chosen by the magazines. Others in the cast will be Gene Kelly, Otto Kruger, Leslie Brooks, Sid Silvers, and Lee Bowman. The screen play, an original, is by Virginia Van Upp. Charles Vidor is directing. The various models will be identified by their own names.

The picture will be a musical, in Technicolor, and is costing in the neighborhood of $2,000,000. It is one of those super-productions that Columbia puts out each year.

The film may, according to the studio, start a vogue for a new dancing team. Miss Hayworth, as the former Rita Cansino was a professional dancer. Mr. Kelly in "Cover Girl" has greater opportunity than he has had before on the screen to show some of the dancing ability for which he was known on the New York stage.

Charles Vidor, the director, has never before tried his hand at a musical. He began his Hollywood career with a two-reel picture. He found his first success with Howard Spring's "My Son, My Son." His subsequent productions have included "Lady In Question," "Ladies In Retirement," and "Desperadoes."

He is preparing a picturization of the life of Chopin. Paul Muni will star.)

Glenn MacNutt at Guild

An exhibition of water colors by Glenn MacNutt is to be on view through Nov. 26 at the Guild of Boston Artists. Views of Boston and suburbs are shown.

There is something pleasantly familiar and home-like about the aquarelles of Mr. MacNutt. He does not seem to require travel and exploration to find material. He finds it at the doorstep, around the corner, a step away from the grocer's. Winter and summer, the city and suburbs, the highways and by-ways appear in some striking, or picturesque, or refreshing guise, and the painter picks up his brushes to set down the exhilarating momentary impression. Impression it is, recorded broadly, firmly, and with benefit of sharply indicated contrasts.

Peregrinations around town carry him to the Zoo where he does justice to the mountainous forms of the elephants. He should do more animals.

The display is attractive for the vivacity of the painter and for a freedom from the formalities that standardize so many of his fellow aquarellists. **D. A.**

Morning Musicale

Luboshutz and Nemenoff, duo-pianists, appearing in the Morning Musicales at the Hotel Statler on Wednesday, Dec. 1, at 11 o'clock, will present the following program:

Overture to "The Marriage of Figaro" ..... Mozart-Conus
Concerto in A minor ..... Vivaldi-Bach
Andante and Variations ..... Schumann
Allegro Brillant ..... Mendelssohn-Luboshutz
Rondo in C major ..... Chopin
Tambourin Chinois ..... Kreisler-Luboshutz
Polka ..... Shostakovitch-Luboshutz
Valse Tzigane ..... Levitzki
Ritual Fire Dance ..... de Falla-Luboshutz

Longy School Recital

The Longy School of Music, Cambridge, announces an open-house evening on Tuesday, Nov. 23, at 8:30 o'clock, when Marjorie Church Cherkassky, pianist, will present the following program:

Sarabande ..... Rameau-Godowsky
Siciliana ..... arr. Respighi
Sonata in D Major ..... Scarlatti
Sonata in G minor ..... Schumann
Five Preludes, Andante Spianato, et Grande Valse in A flat major ..... Chopin
Chorus No. 3 ..... Villa-Lobos
"El Puerto" ..... Albeniz
Waltz ..... Strauss-Godowsky

Little Theater

New England Mutual Hall—"Macbeth," presented by the Boston Tributary Theater. Evening performance tonight at 8:30, and Saturday night at 8:30.

Films in Boston

Bijou—"The Sky's the Limit," Fred Astaire, Joan Leslie. 11 a. m., 2:10, 5:20, 8:20. "Above Suspicion," Joan Crawford, Fred MacMurray. 9:30 a. m., 12:40, 3:35, 6:45, 9:55.

Esquire—"My Kingdom for a Cook," Charles Coburn. 1, 3:50, 6:40, 9:35. "Sherlock Holmes Faces Death," Basil Rathbone. 2:30, 5:20, 8:15.

Exeter—"Spitfire," Leslie Howard, David Niven. 3:30, 6:30, 9:30. "The Youngest Profession," Virginia Weidler, Edward Arnold, Greer Garson. 2, 5, 8.

Fenway—"In Old Oklahoma," John Wayne, Albert Dekker. 12:35, 3:35, 6:30, 9:25. "Sleepy Lagoon," Judy Canova, Dennis Day. 11:30 a. m., 2:25, 5:20, 8:15.

Keith Memorial—"Claudia," Dorothy McGuire, Robert Young, Ina Claire. 10:40 a. m., 1:25, 4:15, 7:05, 9:55. "Victory Through Air Power." 9:30 a. m., 12:15, 3:05, 5:55, 8:45.

Kenmore—"Coney Island," Betty Grable. 1, 3:50, 6:40, 9:40. "Madam Spy," Constance Bennett. 2:30, 5:30, 8:20.

Majestic—"Mr. Deeds Goes to Town," Gary Cooper, Jean Arthur. 12:42, 5:04, 9:26. "When You're in Love," Grace Moore, Cary Grant. 10:36 a. m., 2:58, 7:20.

Metropolitan—"Thank Your Lucky Stars," Humphrey Bogart, Bette Davis. 11:15 a. m., 2:35, 5:55, 9:16. "Murder on the Waterfront," John Loder. 10:15 a. m., 1:30, 4:50, 8:10.

Modern—"Salute to the Marines," Wallace Beery, Fay Bainter. 10 a. m., 12:50, 3:40, 6:30, 9:30. "Prairie Chickens," Jimmy Rogers. 9:05, 11:55 a. m., 3:45, 6:35, 8:25.

Normandie—"Always a Bridesmaid," Andrews Sisters. 9:40 a. m., 12:25, 3:10, 5:55, 8:40. "Phantom of the Opera." 10:40 a. m., 1:25, 4:10, 6:15, 9:40.

Old South Theater—"Under Cover," review, 30 minutes of latest news. "Unusual Occupations." "Odd to Victory." "Kate Smith Specialties," cartoons. Continuous 9 a. m. to 11 p. m.

Orpheum—"I Dood It," Eleanor Powell, Red Skelton. 9 a. m., 12:15, 3:35, 6:50, 10:15. "Dr. Gillespie's Criminal Case," Lionel Barrymore, Van Johnson. 10:40 a. m., 2, 5:20, 8:35.

Paramount—"In Old Oklahoma," John Wayne, Albert Dekker. 9:30 a. m., 12:25, 3:25, 6:30, 9:30. "Sleepy Lagoon," Judy Canova, Dennis Day. 11:15 a. m., 2:15, 5:15, 8:10.

RKO—Boston—"Holy Matrimony," Monty Woolley, Gracie Fields. 10:45 a. m., 1:40, 4:40, 7:35, 10:05. Stage Show: 12:30, 3:15, 6:15, 9:15.

Scollay—"Let's Face It," Bob Hope, Betty Hutton. 10:10 a. m., 1, 3:55, 6:45, 9:40. "Passport to Suez." 11:40 a. m., 2:35, 5:30, 8:30.

South Station Theater—"Children of Mars," "Morman Trails," "All Sails Set," "Showland Sentinels," "Shot in the Escape," cartoons, latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—"I Dood It," Eleanor Powell, Red Skelton. 11:30 a. m., 3:10, 6:40, 10:10. "Dr. Gillespie's Criminal Case," Lionel Barrymore, Van Johnson. 1:20, 5, 8:30.

Telepix—"March of Time—Portugal," "Spaniel Champions," "Pitching Horseshoes," Nazi Leaders," "Hollywood Snapshots," "The Blue Danube," "Donald Duck," "Moscow Conference," "World News." Continuous 10:30 a. m., to midnight.

Tremont—"Girl, Guy, and a Gob." 10:40 a. m., 1:55, 5:05, 8:15. "Golden Boy," Barbara Stanwyck. 9 a. m., 12:10, 3:25, 6:35, 9:45.

Uptown—"Spitfire," Leslie Howard. 1, 3:45, 6:40, 9:30. "Honeymoon Lodge," David Bruce, Harriet Hilliard. 2:40, 5:30, 8:25.

Washington Street Olympia—"Let's Face It," Bob Hope, Betty Hutton. 10:35 a. m., 1:20, 4:05, 6:55, 9:40. "Passport to Suez," Warren William. 9:10, 11:55 a. m., 2:45, 5:30, 8:20.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Salute to the Marines," Wallace Beery, Fay Bainter. "Seventh Victim," Tom Conway. 1:45, 8.

Allston: "Stormy Weather," Bill Robinson, Lena Horne. "Assignment in Berlin," George Sanders. 1:45, 8.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Heaven Can Wait," Don Ameche, Gene Tierney, "Alaska Highway," Richard Arlen.

Regent: "My Friend Flicka," Roddy McDowell. "Ghost and the Guest," James Dunn, Florence Rice.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Best Foot Forward," Lucille Ball, William Gaxton. "Destination Unknown." 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Adam Had Four Sons," Warner Baxter, Ingrid Bergman. "Heaven Can Wait," Don Ameche, Gene Tierney. 1:50, 8.

BROOKLINE—Brookline Village: "Above Suspicion," Joan Crawford, Fred MacMurray, Tennessee Johnson," Van H. Kin, Lionel Barrymore.

Coolidge Corner: "Phantom of the Opera," Nelson Eddy, Claude Rains, Susan Peters. "Prairie Chickens."

Cleveland Circle: "Mr. Lucky," Cary Grant, Laraine Day. "Hi Diddle Diddle," Martha Scott, Adolphe Menjou. 1:45, 7:45.

CAMBRIDGE—Central: "Salute to the Marines," Wallace Beery, Fay Bainer. "Unknown Guest," Victor Jory. 1:50, 8.

Harvard: "Oklahoma Kid," James Cagney, Humphrey Bogart. "Falcon in Danger," Tom Conway. 2, 8.

University: "This is the Army," Joan Leslie, George Murphy. 2:35, 5:50, 9:05. March of Time's "Europe's Crossroads." 2:15, 5:30, 8:45.

DORCHESTER—Dorchester: "Phantom of the Opera," Nelson Eddy, Susan Peters. "Isle of Forgotten Sins," John Carridine.

Codman Square: "Wintertime," Sonja Henie, Jack Oakie, "Gorilla Man," John Loder. 1:30, 7:45.

Franklin: "Wintertime," Sonja Henie, Jack Oakie, "Gorilla Man," John Loder. 1:45, 8.

EVERETT—Capitol: "Mr. Lucky," Cary Grant, Laraine Day. 3:11, 8:03. "Gals, Inc.," Leon Erroll. 2:08, 7, 9:51.

Park: "Assignment in Brittany," Pierre Aumont, "Youngest Profession," Virginia Weidler.

HYDE PARK—Fairmont: "His Girl Friday," Cary Grant, Rosalind Russell. "Adam Had Four Sons." 1:30, 8.

Hyde Park: "Shanty Town," Mary Lee, John Archer. "Man from Rio Grande," Don Red Barry. 1:30, 7.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Mr. Lucky," Cary Grant, Laraine Day. "Yanks Ahoy," William Tracy. 1:45, 7:40.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "Presenting Lily Mars," Judy Garland. 2:30, 8:18. "Mexican Spitfire's Blessed Event," Lupe Velez. 4:18, 10.

MALDEN—Granada: "Wintertime," Sonja Henie, Jack Oakie. 3:20, 6:27, 9:35. "Crime Doctor," Warner Baxter, Margaret Lindsay. 2:05, 5:10, 8:17.

Mystic: "Banjo on My Knee," Joel McCrea, Barbara Stanwyck. 1:55, 7:55. "In Old Chicago," Alice Faye, Don Ameche, Tyrone Power. 3:35, 9:30.

Mapiewood: "Oklahoma Kid," James Cagney, Humphrey Bogart. 3:23, 9:23. "Leopard Man," Dennis O'Keefe, Margo. 2:12, 8:12.

Orpheum: "The Avenging Rider," Tim Holt. 2:15, 8. "Destroyer," Edward G. Robinson, Marguerite Chapman. 3:15, 9.

Strand: "Hi Diddle Diddle," Dennis O'Keefe, Martha Scott, Adolphe Menjou. 3:35, 7, 9:50. "Buckskin Frontier," Richard Dix. 2:15, 5:35.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Presenting Lily Mars," Judy Garland, Van Heflin. "Tonight We Raid Calais," Annabella, John Sutton. Continuous, 1-11.

MEDFORD—Medford: "Frontier Badman," Robert Paige, Diana Barrymore. "Boy from Stalingrad," Bobby Samarzich. 1:45, 6:45.

Fellsway: "Assignment in Brittany," Pierre Aumont, Susan Peters. "Youngest Profession," Virginia Weidler.

MELROSE—Melrose: "The Sky's the Limit," Fred Astaire, Joan Leslie. "Dangerous Blondes," Evelyn Keyes.

NATICK—Colonial: "Salute to Marines," Wallace Beery. "Always a Bridesmaid," The Andrews Sisters. 1:45, 8.

NEEDHAM — Paramount: "Heaven Can Wait," Don Ameche, Gene Tierney. "Bomber's Moon," George Montgomery, Annabella.

NEWTON—Paramount: "Wintertime," Jack Oakie, Sonja Henie. "Spitfire," Leslie Howard. 2, 8.

QUINCY—Quincy: "Honeymoon Lodge," Harriet Hilliard. "The Saint Meets the Tiger," Hugh Sinclair, Jean Gillie. 2, 8.

Strand: "Phantom of the Opera," Nelson Eddy, S. Foster. "Sherlock Holmes Faces Death," Basil Rathbone. 2, 8.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Camea: "Best Foot Forward," Lucille Ball, William Gaxton. "Good Luck, Mr. Yates," Claire Trevor. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "King of the Cowboys," Roy Rogers. 2:09, 7:54. "Best Foot Forward," Lucille Ball, William Gaxton. 3:22, 9:07.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "Salute to the Marines," Wallace Beery, Fay Bainter. "My Kingdom for a Cook," Charles Coburn. 2, 8.

WAVERLEY—Strand: "So Proudly We Hail," Claudette Colbert, Paulette Goddard. "Henry Aldrich Swings It," Jimmy Lydon, John Litel.

WATERTOWN—Watertown Square: "Du-Barry was a Lady," Red Skelton, Lucille Ball. "Behind Prison Walls," Alan Baxter.

Coolidge: "So Proudly We Hail," Claudette Colbert, Paulette Goddard. "Follow the Band," Leon Errol.

WELLESLEY HILLS—Community Playhouse: "Heaven Can Wait," Gene Tierney, Don Ameche, Charles Coburn. "Bomber's Moon," George Montgomery, Annabella.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Heaven Can Wait," Gene Tierney, Don Ameche. "Bomber's Moon," George Montgomery, Annabella.

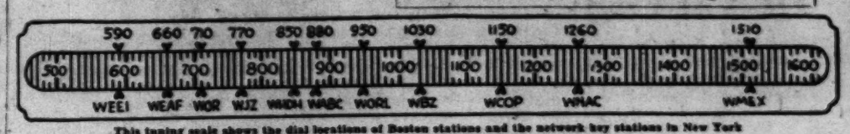
WINCHESTER—Winchester: "The Youngest Profession," Virginia Weidler, Edward Arnold. "Cowboy from Manhattan," Frances Langford, Leon Errol.

WINTHROP—Winthrop: "Spitfire," Leslie Howard. "Honeymoon Lodge," David Bruce, Harriet Hilliard.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

Tonight 6.30 p.m. Yankee Network
THE WORLD'S FRONT PAGE
News From Monitor Correspondents



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-100w
3:00	"Mary Marlin"; sk.	Morton Downey, songs	'Women of America'; sk.	Sheelah Carter, news	Musical Fantasy
3:15	Caribbean; Drama	Musical Poll of Hits	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Postwar Planning	Musical Fantasy
3:30	News; Snapshots	Studio Orch.; speakers	'Pepper Young's Family'	Yankee House Party; Variety show; orchestra	Cowboy Jamboree
3:45	"Help Wanted"	Studio Orch.; speakers	"Right to Happiness"		Cowboy Jamboree
4:00	Home From Matinee; guests; News	Air Express Music	"Backstage Wife"	Walter Compton, news	Guy Lombardo's Orch.
4:15	Those With Us	Newscast	"Stella Dallas"; sketch	Musical Roundup	Bobby Byrne's Orchestra
4:30	Interviews; "Date"	Singing Stars	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	'Full Speed Ahead'; Navy musical program	Raymond Scott's Orch.
4:45		Singing Stars	"Young Widder Brown"		Erskine Butterfield's Or.
5:00	Five O'Clock Follies	Air Express Music	"When a Girl Marries"	Musical Roundup	Tony Pastor's Orchestra
5:15	Five O'Clock Follies	"Dick Tracy"; sketch	"Portia Faces Life"	"Cinnamon Bear"; sk.	Irish Melodies
5:30	Follies; Quartet	Jack Armstrong; sketch	"Just Plain Bill"	Chick Carter, sketch	Irish Melodies
5:45	American Women	"Captain Midnight"; sk.	'Front Page Farrell'; sk.	'Superman'; sketch	News service
6:00	News comments	Terry and the Pirates	News; Sports Reporter	News service	Sports news
6:15	Texas Rangers	Newscast	Kay Ivers; Melodeers	Sports; Music	Moment Musicale
6:30	Lyn Murray; Music	Bing Crosby Recordings	"Jesting With Jesters"	The World's Front Page	March to Victory
6:45	News; 6-55 J. Harold	String Ensemble	Lowell Thomas, news	Musical Rendesvous	Sports of the Day
7:00	"I Love a Mystery"	Sammy Eisen's Orch.	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	Pete Herman's Orch.
7:15	'Dateline': drama	Sports program	J. W. Vandercook, news	Drama: Music	Richard Salinger, news
7:30	'Easy Aces': comedy	"The Lone Ranger"; western drama	Yankee Yarns	Navy School of Music	You Shall Have Music
7:45	"Mr. Keen"; drama		John Barry, comments	Navy School of Music	You Shall Have Music
8:00	Kate Smith Hour:	Earl Godwin, news	Lucille Manners; Ross	'Sizing Up the News'	Excursions in Science
8:15	Comedy quiz; music; drama; Betty	"Parker Family"; drama	Graham; F. Black's Or.	Fulton Oursler, news	Bill Dooley's Orchestra
8:30	Field; guests; News	Meet Your Navy; musical var. show; Interviews	'Hit Parade'; Mark Warnow's Orch.; soloists	"The Cisco Kid"; drama	Attuck's Chorus
8:45				"The Cisco Kid"; drama	Attuck's Chorus
9:00	Playhouse: Drama:	"Gang Busters"; sketch	Waltz Time: F. Munn;	Gabriel Heatter, news	Classical Album: Kurt
9:15	"More the Merrier"	"Gang Busters"; sketch	E. MacGregor; cho; or.	Gracie Fields' Show	Weill Recital
9:30	That Brewster Boy'	Glen Gray's Orch.	"People Are Funny";	Double or Nothing; quiz	Classical Album: Kurt
9:45	'That Brewster Boy'	Orchestra; Narration	Quiz; Art Linkletter, mc	show; J. R. King, m. c.	Weill Recital
10:00	Moore - Durant;	John Gunther, news	Ames 'n' Andy; Comedy;	Network sports	News; Defense talk
10:15	Com. Variety Show	Lawrence Welk's Orch.	guest, Spring Byington	Network sports	Treasury Star Parade
10:30	Stage Door Canteen	James L. Fly; "Communications in Wartime"	Sports Newsreel; guest	Network sports	Tommy Carr's Orchestra
10:45	Stage Door Canteen		Prelude to Victory	Network sports	Alvino Rey's Orchestra
11:00	News; World War 2	Newscast	News; E. N. Eddy, news	Network sports	Glen Ray's Orchestra
11:15	"Jam"; Rideout	Harry Green's Orchestra	Weather; 'Off Record';	Sports Preview; A. Ward	Freddie Martin's Orch.
11:30	Count Basie's Orch.	Fishermen's Program	Rep. Christian Herter	News service	Day's End; music
11:45	Count Basie's Orch.	Dance Music; News	Band music	Guy Lombardo's Orch.	Day's End; News

Saturday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-100m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	Air Express Music	News; Musical program	Organ Melodies	
7:15	News; Music	Newscast	Music; Weather	News service	
7:30	Music; News	Musical program	News service	Music "Bandbox"	N. E. Fellowship: religious
7:45	News; Rideout	Musical program; News	Spike Jones' Orchestra	'Good Morning"; talk	N. E. Fellowship: religious
8:00	News of the World	News summary	"The Wax Museum"	News service	Newsreel of the Air
8:15	Caroline Cabot	Air Express Music	"The Wax Museum"	"George & Dixie"; news	Newsreel of the Air
8:30	Carl Moore; variety	Nancy Lee, women's pgm	News service	Louise Morgan Int'views	Newsreel of the Air
8:45	Carl Moore; news	Newscast	Morning Musical	Louise Morgan Int'views	Newsreel of the Air
9:00	P. Fortescue, inter.	"Breakfast Club"	Musical program	News; "Tune Factory"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15	"Help Wanted"	"Breakfast Club"	Musical program	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30	Gardener's Clinic	"Breakfast Club"	String Ensemble	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Waltz Time
9:45	Food Fair	"Breakfast Club"	First Piano Quartet	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Waltz Time
10:00	"Youth on Parade"; music; drama	Art and Lew Gentry	4-H Club Program; A.	News; "Tune Factory"	Newsboys Club of Boston
10:15	Country Journal	Legion Auxiliary Talk	Zanzig's Chorus	"Yankee Tune Factory"	J. Grossman
10:30	Country Journal	Fishermen's Pgm; news	Babe Ruth, in Person	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Joe Rubin's Discoveries
10:45	Country Journal	ABC's of OPA	Bob Becker's Pet Parade	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Adele Bailey, stories
11:00	News; "Let's Pretend"; Nila Mack	Xavier Cugat's Orch.	'Hook 'n' Ladder Follies';	News; "Tune Factory"	Kick-Conga!
11:15	"Fashions in Rations"; Billie Burke	Xavier Cugat's Orch.	Or.; Ralph Dumke, mc	Studio speaker	Melody for Meditation
11:30		"Man With the Band"	Coast Guard on Parade	"Hello, Mom"; Army Air	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.
11:45		Air Express Music	Coast Guard on Parade	Forces program	News service
12:00	Theater of Today:	Newscast	News; Man on the Farm	Army-Navy House Party	Circle C Band
12:15	Jane Darwell	Bond Wagon Quiz	Man on the Farm	House Party; News serv.	Circle C Band
12:30	"Stars Over Hollywood"; drama	National Farm and Home Hour; talk; music	Man on the Farm; News	Talk; Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
12:45			Weather; Liebert	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
1:00	Dick Powell; Martha Tilton; drama	"Swing Shift Frolic"	'That They Might Live'; Red Cross dramatizat'n	Henry Jerome's Orch.	Italian Melodies
1:15	Mitchell Variety	"Swing Shift Frolic"	"The Baxters"; sketch	'Europe's Children'; talks	Invitation to Opera
1:30	News service	Treasury Star Parade	Musical Roundup	Musical Roundup	Parade of Bands
1:45		Fishermen's Pgm; News	Boston College-Harvard	Vincent Lopes' Orch.	Parade of Bands
2:00	David Cheskin's Or.	Norman Cloutier's music	University football game	Sports program	Mystery Melody Contest
2:15	David Cheskin's Or.	Michigan - Ohio State	Boston College-Harvard	Ernie Fiorito's Orch.	Mystery Melody Contest
2:30	Network; Quartet	football game	University football game	Band Parade	Leatherneck Parade
2:45	Notre Dame - Iowa	Michigan - Ohio State	Boston College-Harvard	Dartmouth - Princeton	News service
3:00	Pre-Flight football	football game	University football game	football game	Musical Fantasy
3:15	game	Michigan - Ohio State	Boston College-Harvard	Dartmouth - Princeton	Musical Fantasy
3:30	Notre Dame - Iowa	football game	University football game	football game	Cowboy Jamboree
3:45	Pre-Flight football	Michigan - Ohio State	Boston College-Harvard	Dartmouth - Princeton	Cowboy Jamboree
4:00	game	football game	University football game	football game	Johnny Long's Orch.
4:15	Notre Dame - Iowa	Michigan - Ohio State	Boston College-Harvard	Dartmouth - Princeton	Eddy Duchin's Orch.
4:30	Pre-Flight football	football game	Week-End Function	football game	The Ink Spots
4:45	Notre Dame - Iowa	Michigan-Ohio State	Week-End Function	Dartmouth - Princeton	Glenn Miller's Orch.
5:00	Pre-Flight football	Saturday Afternoon Re-	Week-End Function	football game	Charlie Spivak's Orch.
5:15	game	view; Horace Heidt's	Week-End Function	Dartmouth-Princeton	Sam Donahue's Orch.
5:30	'Mother & Dad'; dr.	Music	Adventures in Research	Musical Roundup	Hal McIntyre's Orch.
5:45	'Mother & Dad'; dr.	Sat. Afternoon Review	Curt Massey; Quartet	Musical Roundup	News service
6:00	"Page One"; news	Message of Israel	News; Commentator	News service	Sports news
6:15	Chats About Dogs	Message of Israel	Symphony of Melody	Sports; Music	Moment Musicale
6:30	"Musically Yours"	Newscast	Football Roundup	Musical Rendesvous	March to Victory
6:45	World Today; news	Leon Henderson	Sammy Eisen's Orch.	Musical Rendesvous	Sports of the Day
7:00	The Man Behind	"What's New?"; Variety;	"For This We Fight";	Weekly Visit American	'Revival Echoes'; spkr.
7:15	the Gun; drama	drama; orch.; Cliff	drama; orchestra;	Eagle Club in London	News of Europe
7:30	Bob Hawk's 'Thanks	Arrau; Rudy Vallee;	"Ellery Queen"; drama	Concert Album	Keys to Pleasure
7:45	to the Yanks'	Spike Jones; Pinky Lee	"Ellery Queen"; drama	Fred Lang, news	'Lest We Forget'; drama
8:00	Groucho Marx Variety Show; guest;	Roy Porter, news	"Abie's Irish Rose"; com	"California Melodies";	Religious program
8:15	"Inner Sanctum";	Gilbert & Sullivan's	"Abie's Irish Rose"; com	Maxine Grey, songs; or.	Religious program
8:30	Mystery dr.; news,	"The Gondoliers"; Jo-	'Truth or Consequences'	"Foreign Assignment";	Billy Dooley's Orch.
8:45	mc	sef Stopak, conductor	Ralph Edwards, cond.	dramatic series	Pete Herman's Orch.
9:00	"Your Hit Parade";	Gilbert & Sullivan	National Barn Dance;	Chicago Theater; Marion	Classical Album: Enesco;
9:15	Mark Warnow's	Sammy Eisen's Orch.	comedy; songs; orch.	Claire; Hugh Thomp-	Rumanian Rhapsodies
9:30	Or.; Frank Sinatra	Hal McIntyre's Orch.	"Can You Top This?";	son; Bruce Foote; 'Rose	One and Two
9:45	"Saturday Night	Dance orchestra; Sports	comedy quiz	Marie'; orch; chor; spkr	Classical Album: Olym-
10:00	Serenade'; music.	John Gunther, news	"Million Dollar Band";	John B. Hughes, news	pics-Coast Guard hock'y
10:15	Correction, Please:	Army Service Forces	Woody Herman, cond.	Saturday Night Bond-	Olympics-Coast Guard
10:30	J. McWilliams, mc.	Presents; Drama; or.	"Grand Old Opry"; Hill-	wagon; guests; dr.; or.	Tommy Carr's Orchestra
10:45	Lord Halifax; talk	"The Little Show"	billy show; W. Ford, mc	Musical Roundup	Shep Field's Orch.
11:00	News; World War II	Newscast	News; E. N. Eddy, news	News service	Louis Armstrong's Orch.
11:15	Jam; Rideout	"South of the Border";	Weather; 'Off the Record'	Bennie Cummins' Orch.	Spike Jones's Orch.
11:30	"Flashgun Casey";	Fishermen's program	"I Sustain the Wings";	Ted Lewis' Orchestra	Day's End; music
11:45	drama adventures	Pat Sands' Orchestra	Capt. Glenn. Miller, con.	Justin Stone's Orch.	Music; News

Monday Symphony

The Boston Symphony Orchestra will give the second pair of concerts in the Monday and Tuesday series on Nov. 29 and 30. Richard Burgin will conduct. The program comprises the Brahms "Academic" Overture, the Beethoven Second Symphony, the Bach-Schönberg Prelude and Fugue, and the Gershwin-Bennett "Porgy and Bess" Symphonic Picture.

Mother Church Radiocast

For Sunday, Nov. 21

10:45 a. m.—WMEX (1510kc), Services of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

Christian Science Programs

For Sunday, Nov. 21

2:30 p. m.—WMEX (1510kc), Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

5:00 p. m.—WRUL, 11.75mc and 15.25mc, Christian Science Program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Today's FM Programs

WBZFM, Boston

3:00 p. m.—News; Marching to Music.
3:15 p. m.—Novatime.
3:30 p. m.—String Music.
4:00 p. m.—News; Melodic Favorites.
4:30 p. m.—Music You Want.
5:00 p. m.—News; Dance Bands on Parade.
5:30 p. m.—Musicale.
6:00 p. m.—News; Down Memory Lane.
6:30 p. m.—Nan Merriman's Orchestra.
6:45 p. m.—Treasury Star Parade.
7:00 p. m.—News; Dinner Music.
7:30 p. m.—Church in the Wildwood.
7:45 p. m.—H. V. Kaltenborn. News.
8:00 p. m.—News; Music by The Masters.
9:00 p. m.—Sign off.

**WGTR, Boston, and W

Cambridge Bureau's Head Pages Home-Front Helpers

Women's Activities

By Alice Myers

Assistant Women's Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Paging Cantabrigians to serve on the home front. That is what Mrs. Fairfield Raymond, Chairman of the Volunteer Service Bureau, 18 Brattle Street, Cambridge, is doing day and night. Not that her office hours run into the night, but wherever she goes, she is on the lookout for men, women, or children, who may have a few hours a week they could put at the disposal of her Bureau.

She has calls for clerical aid in civilian defense offices, for ward aids to help nurses' aids in hospitals, for recreation leaders in neighborhood houses and other social agencies, for Scout leaders to take on troops for the winter, for persons to read to shut-ins, take care of children, and perform dozens of other services that are more needed today than ever.

Mrs. Raymond is entirely certain that there are hundreds of women in Cambridge who could give a few hours a week to such work. It's not glamorous, she admits, but it brings the deep satisfaction that comes from doing a job that needs to be done. She considers these volunteer services as a definite contribution to the war effort.

The Volunteer Service Bureau, which originally began as part of the Council of Social Agencies, acts as a clearing house for recruitment of volunteer workers for all community projects. It has recently been taken in by the Cambridge Community Federation and is now supported by the Federation. Open from 9 a. m. to 4:30 p. m. five days a week, it is staffed by volunteers. At present there are nine, but Mrs. Raymond hopes to obtain more assistance. Her own young daughter turns helper upon occasion.

"Anyone who works in this office," she told me enthusiastically, "gets a wonderful, over-all picture of community activities."

Mrs. Raymond took over her present job only this last autumn and is still busy building up the files. Due to changing conditions and the shortage of help, she has had to work out a new system of indexing the registered volunteers and the type of work they are willing and qualified to do. She looks upon the Service Bureau not simply as an aid to the agencies which call for workers but as a means of reaching people who want to serve but don't know where to offer their services.

It has been a great satisfaction to her and other members of the staff to be able to place in interesting jobs various servicemen's wives who were lonely for lack of something to take up their time in a strange city.

Mrs. Raymond laughingly admits she has learned to nab quickly anyone who evinces an enthusiasm for volunteer work. If she doesn't the enthusiasm may have evaporated by the next time she meets the person. The most essential qualification for a successful volunteer, she feels, is the possession of a sense of responsibility toward the job comparable to what a paid worker would have.

Besides being Chairman of the Service Bureau, Mrs. Raymond is a post warden, Vice-President of the Cambridge Hospital League, and an active member of the Cambridge Women's War Finance Committee.

Lothrop Club

Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr. will speak in the Beverly High School Auditorium tomorrow evening under the auspices of the Golden Anniversary Committee of the Lothrop Club. The Senator will describe his recent airplane trip covering 45,000 miles to the battlefronts. Mrs. Arthur A. LeMay, Treasurer of the Club, is chairman of the Anniversary Committee.

Saturday Meetings

New Hampshire Daughters—Presidents' Day will be observed with Mrs. Edwin Troland, Mrs. Howard Spaulding, and presidents of the Sixth District as special guests. Rita M. Pettengill will speak on "The Needle and I," Hotel Vendome, 1 p. m.

Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts—"The War Within the War" will be the subject of a talk by the Rev. W. Ellis Davies at 2 p. m.

Women's Republican Club of Cambridge — An old-fashioned baked bean supper will be served at 1234 Massachusetts Avenue at 6:30. Community singing and bridge will follow. Mrs. Everett B. Thomas is General Chairman and Miss Rilla E. Rolfe has charge of tickets.

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WEAN	PROVIDENCE	5:15
WAAB	WORCESTER	5:15
WGAN	PORTLAND	4:45

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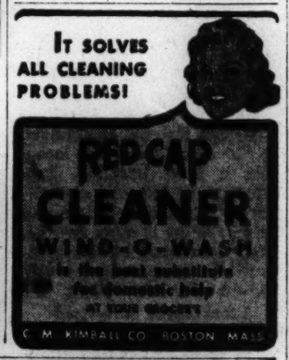

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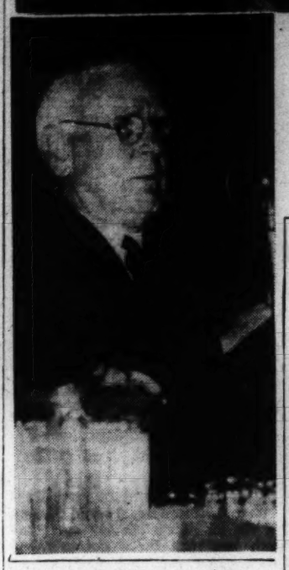

By a Staff Photographer

Admiral Standley Spoke at Boston War Conference

Four New England state heads of agriculture today appeared at the agriculture and forestry session of the New England War Conference at Hotel Statler. Left to right—Andrew C. Felker, Commissioner of Agriculture, New Hampshire; Dr. Raymond G. Bressler, Director of Agriculture, Rhode Island; Carl R. Smith, Commissioner of Agriculture, Maine, and Edward H. Jones, Commissioner of Agriculture, Vermont. Lower left—Admiral William H. Standley, Retired, of United States Navy, former Ambassador to Russia, who spoke at last night's session of the conference.

Wide Opposition to Timilty Is Expressed by Clergymen

Opposition among Greater Boston clergymen to reappointment of Joseph F. Timility as Police Commissioner was revealed today when the Greater Boston Clergymen's Club called upon Governor Saltonstall to return Eugene C. Hultman, Chairman of the Metropolitan District Commission and former Police Commissioner, to the latter post.

In a unaimously-adopted resolution presented to the Governor, the organization, including 40 metropolitan Boston clergymen, stated:

"We, the members of the Greater Boston Clergymen's Club, believe that the best interests of the City of Boston demand a change in the leadership of the Police Department, and we urge Your Excellency to appoint Mr. Hultman as Police Commissioner."

The move comes at a time when speculation over a possible successor to Mr. Timilty when his term expires on Nov. 25 continues to develop as an aftermath to the repeated demands of Attorney General Robert T. Bushnell upon the Governor to remove the Commissioner. At the same time a "Keep Timilty" drive continues under the direction of Joseph P. Kilday, Deputy Sheriff of Suffolk County.

On the other hand action by the Clergymen's Club continues a campaign started in clerical circles last week when the Boston Baptist Ministers Association also passed a resolution naming Mr. Hultman as their first choice. The Back Bay Ministers Association also passed a similar resolution, and letters from clergymen all over Greater Boston have been sent to the Governor endorsing Mr. Hultman.

Mr. Hultman served as Police Commissioner from 1930 through 1934, being shifted to the M. D. C. post by Gov. Joseph B. Ely shortly before the latter's gubernatorial term expired.

Almost simultaneous with the action of the Boston ministers, the Department of Youth Activities of the Boston Council of Social Agencies announced its opposition to the reappointment of Mr. Timilty, asserting that the "safety and welfare of Boston requires the appointment of a new Police Commissioner."

The organization's position was stated in a letter to Governor Saltonstall, signed by Miss Emilie H. Everett, Chairman, who wrote that it expressed the unanimous opinion of the executives of the Youth Agencies group.

"We realize that it is no easy task to find a man with all the desired qualifications," the letter said. "I was, however, requested to inform Your Excellency of our opinion that this official should have not only integrity, courage, and proven administrative ability, but also knowledge and understanding of social agencies—public and private—dealing with problems of youth.

"Above all, he should be able to hold the respect and confidence of the young people of the city. An attitude of disrespect, all too prevalent in our experience now, does not induce law abiding behavior."

Meanwhile Attorney General Robert T. Bushnell nol-prossed the case of another juvenile involved in the Dorchester affray case. The nol-prossing action came shortly after the Attorney General had ended prosecution of the case against two older boys, charging in a lengthy statement that police handling of the situation had failed to "enforce the law impartially." The third boy was a juvenile, as was a fourth boy whose case was not appealed.

Standley Calls Moscow Pact Turning Point

Characterizing the Moscow Conference as the "political turning point of the war," Admiral William H. Standley, former United States Ambassador to Russia, told delegates to the Second New England War Conference at the Hotel Statler, Boston, last night, that the four great world powers which signed the Moscow Declaration would not permit the aggressive militant excesses of the past to be repeated in the future.

Sharing the platform with Admiral Standley, Walter Lippmann, news commentator, pictured the role of the United States, Russia, Britain and China as policemen of the peace. The smaller nations could not do it, he said. He urged a "tough-minded peace," adding that he wanted "the settlement to be tough enough to last."

Admiral Standley, in his first public statement since his recent return from the United States Embassy in Moscow, said: "The Moscow Conference has marked the turning point of the war, for it has made manifest the political and military union of the four great nations which signed the Moscow declaration."

He said he believed that the factors favoring postwar unity of action and co-operation among the four great powers—United States, United Kingdom, Soviet Russia, and China—greatly outweighed any factors tending toward isolation or estrangement, and added:

"The determination to take strong joint action during and after the war is clearly demonstrated in the four nations' declaration. The text of the joint communiqué demonstrates the sincere desire of the United Kingdom, the United States, and the Soviet Union to continue their solidarity and co-operation by establishing in London a European advisory commission to study European questions as the war develops and to make joint recommendations to the three governments."

Tax Law Changes Held Vital by Tobin

Massachusetts should hold a State constitutional convention to alter the tax laws so that real estate may be relieved of the burden of postwar taxation, Mayor Maurice J. Tobin declared this morning.

Speaking before the Boston City Federation of Organizations at the Y. W. C. A., Mayor Tobin said that the great burden of soldiers' relief and other postwar expenses would have to be carried out of real estate taxes unless State tax laws are changed. It should be a challenge today to find a way to shift that burden to a broader base.

He said that the only reason he has not yet taken steps to petition the Legislature for a constitutional convention for this purpose is that many of the ablest men who ought to take part in it are in the armed forces. Mayor Tobin characterized real estate as a catchall for the City's share in the expense of the social changes that have taken place in recent years.

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HUSKEE BOMBO Meat Base DOG FOOD
COOKED READY-TO-EAT
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Shell Oil to Move Its Division Office

The Shell Oil Company, Inc., in anticipation of postwar expansion requirements, will move its division office to the New England Power Building, Stuart and Dartmouth Streets, H. J. Underwood, division manager, announced today.

For the last 12 years the division office in Boston handling Shell activities in five New England States, has occupied the two-story building at 787 Commonwealth Avenue, which the company is now selling, Mr. Underwood said, in order to meet constantly pressing demands for additional space.

R. I. Insurance Administration Hit

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 19—A dispute over the administration of Rhode Island's compulsory cash sickness insurance fund developed this week when the Rhode Island Medical Journal charged editorially that the administrators were "attempting to preserve the financial status of the fund at the expense of contributors." Assailing the "banking mentality" of the Board which administers the program, better known as disability insurance, the editorial pointed out that claims have been denied to 3,000 potential beneficiaries.

The principal objection raised by the editorial was the Board's policy which frequently requires applicants for the cash payments to appear before the Board's physicians for examination.

A recent report issued by the Rhode Island Unemployment Compensation Board, which administers the State disability insurance fund as well as the State unemployment insurance fund, pointed out that more than 3,000 applicants for sickness benefits had been denied the claims. It also revealed that 6,000 applicants had been ordered to appear before the Board's physicians to support their claims and that 1,400 of them had failed to appear as ordered.

"Why did so many fail to appear?" the Medical Journal's editorial asked. "Where they all malingerers? Or isn't it highly possible and probable that the majority of these people resented the idea of being called to a downtown office building at a stipulated time on a set date, there to be given a cursory examination before doctors strange to them who would on the spot decide whether or not the person could go to work?

"Does the Board imply that the doctors are falsifying the petition for the claimants?"

The Week in Rhode Island

The opposite point of view was taken by The Providence Journal which answered the Medical Journal's charges in an editorial defending the Board's system of checks.

"We are unable to agree," the newspaper editorial said, "with the contention that payments should be made solely on the statement of the individual's personal doctor that he is physically unable to return to work. The Board's regulations, which provide that in its discretion cash sickness fund beneficiaries may be called for examination by physicians retained by the Board, we hold to be an essential safeguard against abuse of the fund. . . .

"In a situation where, like this one, the State is acting as the trustee for huge sums of the public's money, the absolute necessity for some such check is too obvious to be argued."

The State's disability insurance program, which went into effect last spring, is the first one of its kind in this country. The insurance consists solely of cash payments. Medical care is not supplied, as sickness insurance is a separate type of social insurance, which none of the States has undertaken.

But to supply the cash payments, made to partially replace loss of wages during a worker's illness, a special pay-roll tax of one per cent is made compulsory on all workeirs covered by the State unemployment insurance system.

Two Reported Killed In Army Plane Crash

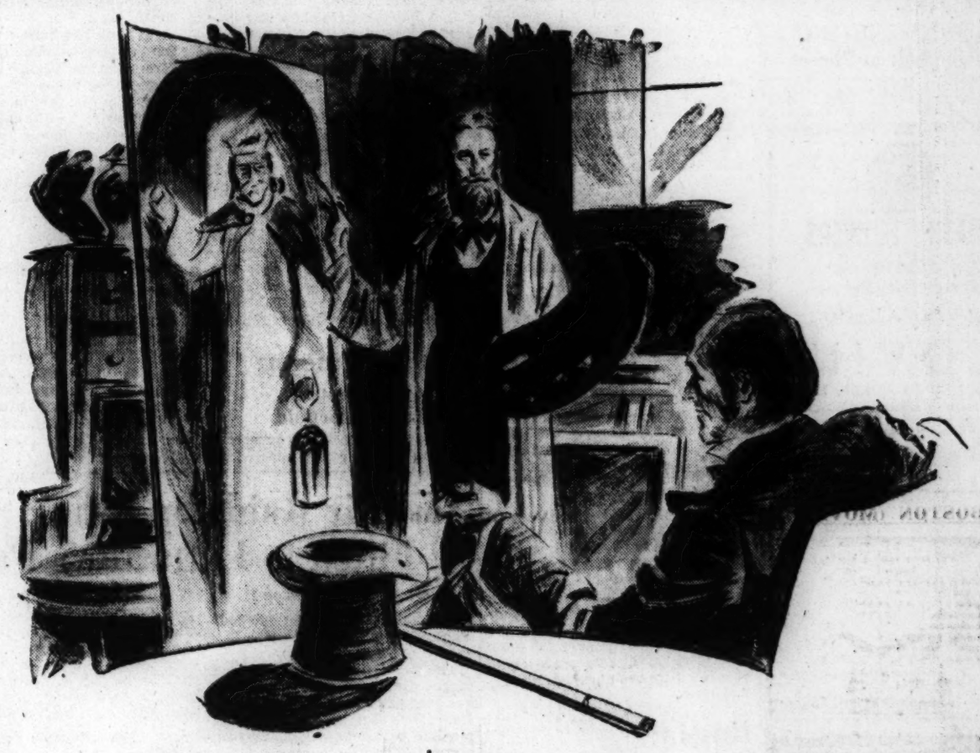
BELCHERTOWN, Mass., Nov. 19 (AP)—Two men were reported killed and a third was injured in a crash of an Army plane here today. Two fliers parachuted to safety and a search of woodland was being made for others.

The crash occurred in a swamp about two miles from the center of town and the plane burst into flames. Fire apparatus was dispatched to the scene and first reports received at Town Hall said that two men were killed and that an ambulance had taken an injured man away.

Two fliers who bailed out were injured and it was believed by town officials that others might have come down by parachute.

Boston Edison Company says . . . don't overload the electrical wiring in your house by plugging in too many electrical appliances on one outlet. Play it safe.

Boston Edison Company



The door that had no latch

BY now, practically everyone has seen a reproduction of William Holman Hunt's famous painting "The Light of the World". It shows Christ in a garden at midnight. In his left hand he is holding a lantern and with his right hand is knocking on a door.

When the painting was finished in 1854, a critic turned to the artist and said: "You haven't finished your work, Mr. Hunt, there is no handle on the door."

"That is the door to the human heart," said the artist, *"it can only be opened from within."*

* * * * *

Today, throughout the world (and right here in Boston too) there are millions of people who are counting on you to *open your heart* by giving generously to the Greater Boston United War Fund. Don't let them down. Give because you care!

★ BOSTON EDISON COMPANY ★

Berlin and Ludwigshafen Smashed in Biggest Raid of War

Continued from Page 1

power was on Sept. 23, when 22 large bombers failed to return.

The twin attacks on Berlin and Ludwigshafen were carried out by one of the largest bomber fleets the RAF has sent into Europe. The 32 planes which were lost were described officially in London as "a small percentage of very large forces engaged."

The force over Berlin was somewhat greater than that over Ludwigshafen, site of the world's largest chemical works, which had been attacked only the night before in a major operation. Clouds over Berlin hid the results there, but the weather was much better over Ludwigshafen.

On the basis of the attacks the night of Nov. 18-19, two successive American daylight assaults on vital targets in Norway, and the RAF smash the night of Nov. 17-18 at Ludwigshafen, it would appear that an air offensive of tremendous power is now developing.

Since the utter devastation of Hamburg early in August, Berlin has been bombed heavily three times—Aug. 23, when the RAF lost a record 58 bombers; Aug. 31, when 47 were lost, and the Sept. 3 attack previously mentioned.

Meanwhile, the RAF has concentrated on important industrial targets—completing 80 per cent destruction of Kassel and Mannheim, according to a neutral report from Germany this week—and on supporting the Italian campaign with raids on Germany's supply lines.

A few hours after the return of the RAF raiders from Berlin and Ludwigshafen, it was disclosed that American Flying Fortresses with fighter support were attacking Western Germany.

The Fortress targets remain to be specified.

Incendiary bombs and high explosives dumped on the German Capital the night of Nov. 18-19 started large fires.

Allied Assaults Hit New Peak in Planes

The exact number of bombers participating in the tremendous dual blow was not made known, but between 700 and 800 heavy bombers participated in some of the raids that leveled Hamburg and the Air Ministry announcement said the total the night of Nov. 18-19 topped all previous assaults.

The announcement indicated that the main strength of the night formations struck Berlin with "a great weight of high explosives and incendiary bombs."

The Berlin correspondent of the Swedish newspaper Aftonbladet said large formations of bombers struck "mainly at the outskirts of Berlin, where some fires could be seen."

At the same time, it was announced in Stockholm that the Swedish university town of Lund was thrown into a panic when showered by incendiary bombs by "a single foreign plane" and at least one high explosive which fell in a garden. The only casualty reported was one woman cut by glass. The incendiaries burned one building.

It was announced in Stockholm that the crews of three American Liberators made safe landings in Sweden Nov. 18 after having lost their way in fog during the week's second raid on Norway. Seventy American bomber crewmen now are interned in Sweden.

The first Liberator flew low over Trollhaettan north of Göteborg, about 2 p. m. Swedish antiaircraft guns opened fire. Soon afterward, the plane dropped on the field operated by the Swedish airplane factory Svenska Eroplan Bolaget.

The crew jumped out and set the plane afire by shooting the gasoline tanks. The Swedes saved three of the four engines. Crewmen were quoted as saying they left England to search for other planes participating in the raid which might have been forced to land in the north when they lost their course. The bomb racks were empty.

A mixed crew of Americans, Dutch, and Canadians manned the other two Liberators, which made an emergency landing within five minutes of each other at a small field south of Oerebro, 104 miles west of Stockholm, Swedish reports said.

Russia:

Moscow dispatches said triumphant Russian forces virtually have sealed the fate of Gomel, German anchor stronghold on the White Russian front, by capturing Rechitsa, 25 miles west of that city, and have dealt a heavy blow to German front-line communications by seizing Korosten, 170 miles to the southwest.

The twin victories were proclaimed the night of Nov. 18 by Premier Joseph Stalin in orders of the day which eulogized Gen. Nikolai Vatutin, Commander of the First Ukraine Army, for the storming of Korosten and Gen. Constantin Rokossovsky for his success at Rechitsa.

Capture of Korosten, 60 miles from the old Polish border, effectively split the German forces in the Ukraine from those in White Russia. The fall of Rechitsa narrowed the last escape corridor open to the beleaguered Gomel garrison to less than 25 miles. The Gomel-Zhlobin rail line already was within the radius of Soviet artillery.

Russian columns were reported converging on Gomel from the north and south and its fall appeared inevitable.

Premier Stalin ordered a double salute of 12 salvos from 124 Moscow victory guns to celebrate the Russian triumphs.

Occupation of Korosten followed a two-day battle in which the Red Army troops forced the Uzh River to blast the Germans from that important rail junction on the Leningrad-Odessa and Kiev-Warsaw railroads, a Russian communiqué said. Whole trainloads of German war stores were captured inside the city, which lies on the southern edge of the Pripet Marshes. An entire German regiment was reported annihilated in the battle.

In addition to cutting the last German north-south railway short at the Polish border by the capture of Korosten, General Vatutin appeared to have anchored his right flank securely against the Pripet Marshes. He thus was able to concentrate strong forces on his left flank to meet the heavy German counterattacks in the area between Zhitomir and Fastov to the south.

Here, where Soviet forces were forced into a slight retreat Nov. 17, German drives Nov. 18 were hurled back with heavy losses in men and tanks, the Soviet communiqué said.

Even as Rechitsa was being invested, General Rokossovsky sent mobile columns driving west to capture the town of Vasilevichi, 22 miles east of Kalinkovichi, another junction point on the already broken Leningrad-Odessa railway.

Mediterranean:

Allies Destroy Athens Airfield

Striking for the fourth successive day at German planes massed for a continued attack in the Aegean, American heavy and medium bombers virtually completed destruction of Elevsis Airfield at Athens Nov. 18 and bombed another enemy air base at Larissa on the Greek east coast, Allied Headquarters in Algiers said.

While a slight improvement of the weather permitted lively patrol activity and some artillery dueling on the Italian land front, flooded rivers still prevented large-scale action, and deep mud still bogged down most of the heavy equipment of the Fifth and Eighth Armies.

The fourth devastating attack on Elevsis Airfield in as many days was made by Flying Fortresses whose bombs were shown in photographs to have destroyed or damaged more than a dozen enemy planes on the ground and left many fires burning.

The Fortresses encountered heavy antiaircraft fire but only half a dozen fighters in the vicinity, and these were driven off by the P-38 escort.

Mitchell medium bombers, meanwhile, assailed the Larissa Airfield on an important rail link between Athens and Salonika, and dumped tons of explosives on the Grosseto and Terni railroad yards north of Rome, Italy.

10 Nazi Divisions In Southern Italy

By the Associated Press

Algiers, Nov. 19

German divisions operating in Italy and Southeastern Europe were estimated today at approximately 50, 10 of them facing the Fifth and Eighth Armies in Southern Italy.

All available information, however, suggests that Hitler is being forced to drain the German manpower barrel to keep his armies intact and that equipment is scarce for new divisions or replacements.

The three infantry divisions—the 94th, 305th and 65th—thrown against the Americans and British recently, all use mules and horses for transport and all contain many inexperienced men. In addition, the 65th Division has only two rifle regiments instead of the usual three.

All the divisions facing the Allies are said to be under strength.

By a Staff Artist

Russians Take Two Key Points

Plain black arrows show how the Russians have shoved the eastern-front battle line still closer to the Polish and Rumanian frontiers with the capture of the strategic centers of Korosten and Rechitsa. Swastika-marked arrow illustrates how the Germans have been counter-attacking against the Soviet salient in the Kiev area.

Long Delay Foreseen In Move on Japan

By the Associated Press

Melbourne, Australia, Nov. 19

A long delay between the end of the war in Europe and the concentration of Allied might to crush Japan was forecast Nov. 18 by Maj. Gen. R. H. Dewing, chief of the British-Australian Army Liaison Staff.

"If time has been necessary for the concentration of Allied forces for the Second Front in Europe and the North African campaign," he said in a speech, "even more will be needed to move major forces from the European Theater to the Far East."

The only hope Germany and Japan have for victory, General Dewing said, is through undue prolongation of the war and growth of discord and lassitude among the Allies.

New Air Raids by Allies Fitted to Luftwaffe's Power

Continued from Page 1

concentrating more than 100 half-inch machine guns upon attacking enemy fighters.

The German use of long-distance rocket shells and midair bombing, has been calculated to break up the formations as much as to cause immediate destruction. Thus they become vulnerable to group fighter attack.

Better Location System

There is evidence, too, that the Germans have greatly improved the system of locating their opponents. Hitherto the German detecting apparatus was largely confined to the coastal area—warning when Allied planes crossed from Britain. By now the Germans have had time to increase their production of this apparatus to the point where they are able to place installations in key industrial centers in the "deep" zone.

A further development is the increased effectiveness of German antiaircraft fire. It shows in the battle record. But it also may be deduced from the fact that the United States Army recently released details of the direct control of antiaircraft guns. Instead of merely collecting the firing data, the guns are set without manual interruption.

Details of this devise would hardly have been released unless its use were sufficiently general so that the information would be of no particular value to the enemy. American experiments, too, have indicated an increase in the effective height of "flak." German experiments along this line are known to have been conducted.

New Methods Tried

The readjustments which the Allies are making to meet these new conditions involve both tactical and organizational readjustments. The changes, as the Berlin and Ludwigshafen raids show, are permitting the RAF to carry on its all-out bombing program and it may be expected that American planes will soon follow suit. It well may be that the Schweinfurt raid—which cost some 60 bombers in combat losses and almost as many again in operational loss and damage—was in the nature of a trial of new methods. The fact that it proved so costly does not necessarily prove that the method was wrong, but that the margins were too slender. The same methods, in force and volume, may prove surprisingly successful.

There may have been diplomatic rather than strategic significance in his remark, but only yesterday Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, in his speech to the Joint Session of Congress declared that the "Allied air forces were relentlessly and systematically destroying the nerve centers of German industrial production and military power." His remark was bracketed with a reference to the eastern and southern fronts—obviously placing the bombing of Germany upon the plane of a continuing major operation.

It was while Mr. Hull was attending the Moscow conference that the British announced the completion of technical developments which will permit the "all weather" bombing of Germany throughout the fogs and storms of the winter months.

Apparently bad weather — by several definitions—is still in store for the Nazis.

Two Senators Appointed To Air Policy Committee

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19 (AP)—Senators Hattie Caraway (D) of Arkansas and Ralph O. Brewster (R) of Maine have been appointed by Chairman Josiah W. Bailey (D) of North Carolina of the Senate Commerce Committee to a special subcommittee investigating postwar national and international aviation policy.

The subcommittee, headed by Senator Bennett Champ Clark (D) of Missouri, already had nine members. Yesterday it heard Assistant Secretary of State Adolph Berle, Jr., in a brief executive session.

Yugoslavia:

Partisans Battle Reinforced Nazis

Yugoslav Partisans were battling heavily reinforced German and "Quisling" forces in widely scattered areas, scoring successes in Serbia and Hercegovina but falling back before steady enemy pressure in Dalmatia, a communiqué radiocast by the Yugoslav Liberation Army reported.

Severe losses were inflicted on the Nazis and Chetniks on the Bosnia-Serbian border near Sjemce, more than 100 enemy fatalities being counted in fighting which still continues, the bulletin said. Other German attacks were repulsed at Dragovce, near Smederova, the report added.

Reinforced German forces on the Dalmation sector blasted the Partisans out of the towns of Trogir, Malo Ostrovo, and Veliki Drvenik in their drive to clear the coastal regions, although they were checked in several other thrusts.

The Yugoslavs of Gen. Josip Broz (Tito) faced a new threat in the northwestern provinces of Slovenin and Croatia, where the Germans were reported concentrating large forces around Fiume, Susak, Crkveneca, and Kraljevica, with the evident intention of launching a full-dress offensive. One German armored column operating in western Bosnia, South of Croatia, was scattered after bitter fighting, the Yugoslavs said.

Partisan troops, contrary to reports in their communiqué Nov. 16, have not evacuated the Peljesac Peninsula at the southern end of the Dalmatian Coast, the bulletin Nov. 19 said. The Yugoslavs admitted abandoning part of the Peninsula, but assert they still are firmly entrenched in the remaining portion of the strategic bridgehead.

South Pacific:

Allies Smash On Toward Rabaul

The Allied drive toward Rabaul has broken out in fierce jungle fighting on the Solomon and New Guinea flanks, with guns of American warships roaring defiantly less than 200 miles from Japan's pivotal base and bombers dumping explosives all along the 600-mile battle arc.

Swinging from east to west across the war zone, these were the developments reported Nov. 19:

On Bougainville in the northern Solomons—United States Marines and soldiers at Empress Augusta Bay, 260 miles southeast of Rabaul, are pushing the Japanese deeper into the jungles and have killed more than 800 of the enemy against losses of slightly more than 100 since the invasion there on the west-central coast opened Nov. 1; bombers and strafing fighters are roaming, without air opposition, along the east and west coasts.

On Buka—Air bases of that Island on Bougainville's north tip, less than 200 miles across open sea from Rabaul's naval base, have been shelled for the second time this month by American warships which moved more than 100 miles along the Bougainville coastline Nov. 17, driving off Japanese planes on the way. This daring task force supplied a fiery retort to jubilant Tokyo radio claims, all denied, or terrific warship losses inflicted on the Allies in the Bougainville area.

On New Britain—Rabaul, kept constantly on the defense by Allied planes which have sunk 15 warships, more than a score of cargo ships, and destroyed more than 200 planes there during the period covered by Gen. Douglas MacArthur's November communiqués, was pounded anew by Mitchell medium bombers which struck at the Lakunai Airfield.

On New Guinea—Australian troops who have won General MacArthur an invasion springboard on the Huon Peninsula only 70 miles from western New Britain are lashing out at Japanese whose presence menaces extended control of the adjacent narrow waters; from Allied-held Finschhafen, the Aussies since Nov. 17 have been lunging northwestward toward enemy forces entrenched 15 miles away in the inland jungle area of Sattelberg; on to the northwest, where Japan's New Guinea air power is based around Wewak, the Allied air force is carrying the fight to the enemy, although often greatly outnumbered in the sky battles.

A report from headquarters of Admiral William F. Halsey, Jr., said the warships sent against Buka were undamaged during the hours Japanese planes attacked them on the trip north, shelled Buka's air bases for 45 minutes, and returned, trailed by flare-dropping Japanese aircraft unwilling to mix it.

The bombardment followed a 60-ton aerial pounding of the same bases.

Central Pacific:

Gilbert-Marshalls Hit For Fifth Day in Row

For five days in a row, American airmen have raided Japanese bases in the Marshall and Gilbert Islands.

It was announced at Pearl Harbor that Liberators from Maj. Gen. Willis H. Hale's 7th Air Force began bombing these outposts one day after Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, Commander in Chief of the Pacific Fleet, in an Armistice Day address spoke of an early offensive, and they have kept it up ever since.

On Nov. 16 they swooped on the airdromes of Jaluit in the Marshalls and on Nov. 17 on Tarawa, major Japanese base in the Gilberts, both of which have been raided twice since the new aerial assaults were started.

They have lost neither men nor planes on any of the five days of raiding, and the only aerial opposition they have encountered came at Jaluit Nov. 16, where the Americans probably destroyed an enemy seaplane in a formation feebly attempting interception. Large fires were left burning in the airdrome area

Mild antiaircraft fire met the Americans' low bombing and strafing attack at Tarawa, where large fires were started in a raid the night of Nov. 13. Observation obviously was difficult on the second attack and the extent of the damage was not reported.

Other Japanese bases in the Central Pacific, pounded since Nov. 13, are Betio Island, adjoining Tarawa, Mili in the Marshalls, and Makin in the Gilberts.

Japanese planes have retaliated with attacks on Funafuti and Nanumea, American bases in the Ellice Islands from which the American bombers may be taking off. The enemy's blows produced slight damage at both places.

Burma:

Chinese Troops Advance in North

American-trained and equipped Chinese troops have penetrated 20 to 30 miles deeper into extreme Northern Burma across mountain chasms and jungle since Oct. 26, a communiqué from Lieut. Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell's headquarters in India announced.

Advancing in front of American units building a supply road from India to China's Burma Road, the Chinese pushed south into the Hukwang Valley. They now hold the north banks of the Chindwin River and the Taraung, a northern tributary.

Apparently the thrust has at least 200 miles to go before reaching Lungling, nearest point on the Burma Road to the South and east.

British Public Schools Oases Amid Education's War Trials

By Peter Lyne

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Nov. 19—There are today long waiting lists of boys seeking entry to Great Britain's most exclusive schools.

In fact, it was learned authoritatively in London this week that the increase in registration since the war has gone up 25 per cent for entry in the so-called public schools such as Eton and Harrow and about 200 other boarding institutions where fees range from $450 to $950 a year.

This hardly looks like the old school tie being hauled down in the face of popular demand for an entirely new system of national education. Is Britain then really setting about the task of giving a fair chance to all children regardless of their parents incomes?

Heavy Expenditure Planned

Government and educational experts are now busy planning extra expenditure of around 70,000,000 pounds annually on bettering the standard of state schools. Educational reform is expected to figure prominently in the forthcoming session of Parliament. Early legislation to give effect to such reform is expected.

But there are great difficulties in the way of hastening practical reform. Approximately 85,000 new teachers are needed. Many of these potential teachers are at present either fighting overseas or working in war factories. Apart from the need for new schools, more than 1,000 existing school buildings have been destroyed or seriously damaged by bombs.

In schools throughout the country there is overcrowding, understaffing and shortages of books and equipment. For the most part facilities and materials just are not available. The best that can be said is that children are being well fed compared with World War I.

But it is the mellowed courtyards of the older and more exclusive schools that are today such peaceful oases in a war-disrupted country. It is their wide playing fields and maybe a lovely oak-paneled dining hall and objects of beauty all around that make parents appreciate these advantages for their children all the more under war circumstances. Above all, these exclusive schools still give probably the highest standard of education available in Britain today.

Continuing Support

Here then are some reasons why in present war circumstances, British people of all political shades and from very different sections of society, are supporting those very traditional and exclusive institutions which in theory some of them condemn.

Until a new educational order has taken clearer shape and settled them in Britain, it seems parents will continue to scrape and save to buy for their children what they think is still best obtainable.

A revolution in British education is undoubtedly under way but it looks as if it may be obscured from time to time and will undoubtedly, like the rebuilding of London, take a long time.

Channel Invasion Plan Includes Russian Staff

Continued from Page 1

max, including the capture of Rome.

4. Meanwhile, Lieut. Gen. Joseph T. McNarney, General Marshall's first deputy and trusted assistant, will become Acting Chief of Staff in the interim between General Marshall's departure and the arrival of General Eisenhower.

5. Finally politico-military action on the highest level appears to be imminent. Washington is certainly transparent with speculation over a conference between President Roosevelt, Premier Stalin and Prime Minister Churchill and this speculation cannot be automatically marked down as misleading.

Time Kept Secret

While thus far permitted news dispatches have appeared to limit this meeting to the Heads of State of the three principal Allies, it would not be surprising if it turned out to be a grand climactic four-power conference at which the largest war and postwar decisions could be taken.

At the Moscow parley of the three Foreign Secretaries, China was represented by its Ambassador. It would be fair to assume that when the four-power session, now discussed, should get underway, Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek will be present in person.

One newspaper headline has described the conference as "imminent" and this looks like a good headline. But whether, in fact, the conference is imminent, or is to be held later or is even now in progress cannot be disclosed until the transcendent event has actually taken place.

From Three Directions

All of these developments point to one conclusion, that the plans for the invasion of the continent are nearing completion, although it is not anticipated that the full-scale land offensive will be undertaken before the beginning of the new year.

Then, according to the best judgment here, the Allies will likely strike north and south as well as east, directly across the English Channel, with the immediate purpose of determining the weakest spot for the mass invasion and pouring the armies in there.

It seems entirely probable that the prospective Roosevelt-Stalin-Churchill meeting will serve to fix the degree of Russian participation with the British and American forces in the establishment of the main second front in Europe, which Mr. Stalin has lately been assuring the Russian people was all set. One thing is now certain, Britain and America will no longer be kept in dark as to the Soviet plans and strategy.

Thorough Plan Drawn

With the explanation that General Marshall personally has long been at work on plans for the invasion of the continent of Europe, and that he has the drive necessary to get the mass offensive under way, it is believed his departure now will arouse a minimum of criticism at home.

Of almost equal importance to the decisions involving Generals Marshall, Eisenhower and McNarney, is the reported agreement, credited to Secretary of State Cordell Hull at the recent Moscow conferences, whereby Mr. Stalin agrees to Russian participation with British and American officials on anti-German war strategy.

Mr. Hull immediately reported to President Roosevelt, and this willingness undoubtedly was an incentive to an early meeting of the "Big Three" which may become, before it is over, a meeting of the "Big Four."

Balance Sheet on Leros

Continued from Page 1

ships, and trucks badly needed elsewhere, particularly in western and northwestern Yugoslavia.

Relief for Yugoslavs

Dive bombers used in Yugoslavia to break up guerrilla formations in remote areas were transferred to the Leros battle, furnishing temporary relief to the Yugoslav Partisans, against whom they had been used. In ways such as these, it was pointed out, the small Allied venture in the Dodecanese had more or less important repercussions on German strategy all the way from Italy to Russia via the Balkans, and lesser repercussions even in Western Europe.

The main German losses occurred at sea, where it is believed Allied planes and warships succeeded in killing more enemy soldiers and sailors than the entire Allied force in the Dodecanese. It is thought that even prior to the final phase of the Leros battle, the Nazis had lost 36,000 tons of merchant shipping, and this does not include very considerable numbers of lighters, ferries, and Greek caiques.

While enumerating these losses to the enemy, General Wilson admitted frankly that the German reconquest of Leros and Cos cost the Allies two excellent bases from which to raid enemy positions in the Aegean and dislocate Nazi communication lines to the "iron ring" of Rhodes, Scarpanto, and Crete. Although the Allies still hold Samos, largest of the three islands, it is not believed to be so strategically valuable as the other two. With both Leros and Cos back in their hands, the Nazis will be able to relax somewhat in the Aegean, although the violence with which the Nazis reacted against the Allied occupation would seem to indicate they are concerned over this area. General Wilson suggests that the reason for this concern probably is because Nazi positions in the Aegean protect not only their southeastern European flank, but also important Balkan sources of oil, copper, and bauxite.

School Curricula Study To Start Immediately

NEW YORK, Nov. 19 (AP)—Dean William F. Russell, of Teachers College at Columbia University, announced Nov. 17 a three-year research project will be started immediately in an effort to revise elementary and high school curricula to present day requirements.

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French Must Suit Arabs And British on Lebanon

ALGIERS, Algeria, Nov. 19 (AP)—The French Committee of National Liberation today indorsed a long report from Gen. Georges Catroux stressing the need for achieving a quick agreement with the British in solving Lebanese problems. The Committee sent General Catroux to Lebanon after the French Commissioner there had arrested numerous Arab officials.

A Committee spokesman said the report recognized British interests throughout the Arab world, and Britain's pledges to native peoples under the Atlantic Charter.

By Egon Kaskeline
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

While rioting has died down—at least momentarily—in Lebanon a satisfactory settlement of British-French relations remains to be achieved.

Late dispatches from London said the British Foreign Office was drafting a reply to a report from its Minister in Lebanon, Maj. Gen. Sir Edward Spears, on two long conversations he had in Beirut on Nov. 17 with Gen. Georges Catroux of the French Committee of National Liberation. The British are said to demand the release of eight Lebanese officials, including the Premier, who were arrested last week.

General Catroux's task in Beirut is a doubly difficult one. Not only must he try to reach a settlement with the British, but he must also seek to effect a satisfactory compromise with the Arab nationalists.

To restore its "lost face" toward the Arabs is vital for France, one of the most important "Moslem powers" of the world. This is why Gen. Charles de Gaulle has declared himself in favor of pan-Arab aspirations in the Middle East. London, Washington, and the entire Arab world are closely watching General Catroux's negotiations and the Anglo-Saxon powers are prepared to step in, should General Catroux fail.

French Taken by Surprise

The outbreak in Lebanon has taken the French almost completely by surprise. This explains—at least partly—their violent and not too skillful handling of the troubled situation as well as their silence when the British and the Arab press began to build up a campaign of atrocity stories and to burst out in moral indignation against France's seemingly ruthless imperialism.

Today, however, the French have somewhat recovered from the shock and are stating their case, although not always convincingly.

The French point out that their divergence with the Lebanese nationalists on the question of independence is one of timing rather than of ultimate aims. As early as June, 1941, General Catroux, Fighting French Delegate for the Middle East, promised that France would put an end to the mandate and would recognize Lebanon and Syria as free and independent states.

In August, 1942, the French representative proclaimed the independence of both countries but added that "it must be subject to the limitations necessitated by the conditions of war."

In order to satisfy the desire of te Lebanese population to take a more active part in the government of their homeland, the French, in August-September, 1943, agreed that free elections should be held. However, a strong and radical majority of nationalists was returned by the polls and two anti-French politicians, Bishara el Khouri, a Maronite Christian, and Riad Solh, a Moslem, became President and Prime Minister of the Lebanese Republic.

Plea for Moderation

Again, the French declare, they were willing to meet the Lebanese half-way. Jean Helleu, the new French General Delegate, informed the Lebanese Prime Minister that he was prepared to take decisive steps toward the practical realization of independence.

At the same time, he warned Riad Solh not to precipitate developments but to show moderation and to co-operate with the mandatory power. The Lebanese nationalists, however, choose to ignore M. Helleu's "very liberal proposals" and to excite the nationalist passions of their followers. They demanded full and immediate sovereignty and independence.

The French declare that Riad Solh's attitude was particularly provocative as the decision of the Lebanese Parliament, which practically abrogated the mandate, was taken during the absence of the French representative, M. Helleu had cabled from Cairo that he would bring new liberal directives from the Algiers "Committee," but the Lebanese nationalists were determined to confront the French with a "fait oecompli."

Sir Edward was the only European representative who was present when the Lebanese Chamber voted to overthrow French domination. It is his activity and that of his mission which the French considered one of the main reasons for the increasing radicalism of Lebanese politicians. They blame also American representatives for having encouraged unreasonable demands on the part of the Lebanese.

Riot Reports Exaggerated

The French do not deny that M. Helleu acted precipitately in arresting the Lebanese President and four of his Ministers, but insist that reports on riots in Beirut published by the British and Arab press are grossly exaggerated.

Actualy, they say, the Lebanese "revolution" consisted in street manifestations by students who clashed with troops. hTere were no fatalities, but some demonstrators were wounded.

The Lebanese, they declare, are far from unanimous in desiring to sever relations with France. The Druze mountain tribes have not taken part in the hostile moves against the French and Lebanese politicians are also divided. The new "provisional" Prime Minister appointed by M. Helleu is Samy Bey El Solh, a cousin of the arrested Prime Minister.

The French are resentful that their Allies, especially the British, have not shown more understanding and good will toward the mandatory power. They stress that not only war conditions make it impossible for the French to withdraw at the present moment, but that France, established as a mandatory power by the League of Nations, cannot concede full sovereignty and independence to the Lebanese without being authorized by this international body. The French "Committee," moreover, has to give an account to the French people after liberation.

Likened to India

Many Frenchmen assert that France could not give full independence to Lebanon during the war for the same reason that Britain could not give full dominion status to India.

The legal arguments of the French cannot be lightly dismissed. Many observers believe it would create a dangerous precedent if peoples living under the control of a mandatory power are permitted to oust their "trustee" by unilateral decision.

There also seems to be strong evidence to support the view that Lebanese politicians sought deliberately to create trouble for the French. Whether that was their intention or not, the Lebanese politicians have actually succeeded in playing one European power against the other.

On the other hand, however, the fact remains that the most important groups in Lebanon, Christians as well as Moslems, are unanimous in their desire to get rid of French domination. The decisive Chamber resolutions were adopted by 48 voices against 2. This is a heavy blow for France which always considered itself as the traditional protector of the Lebanese Christians.

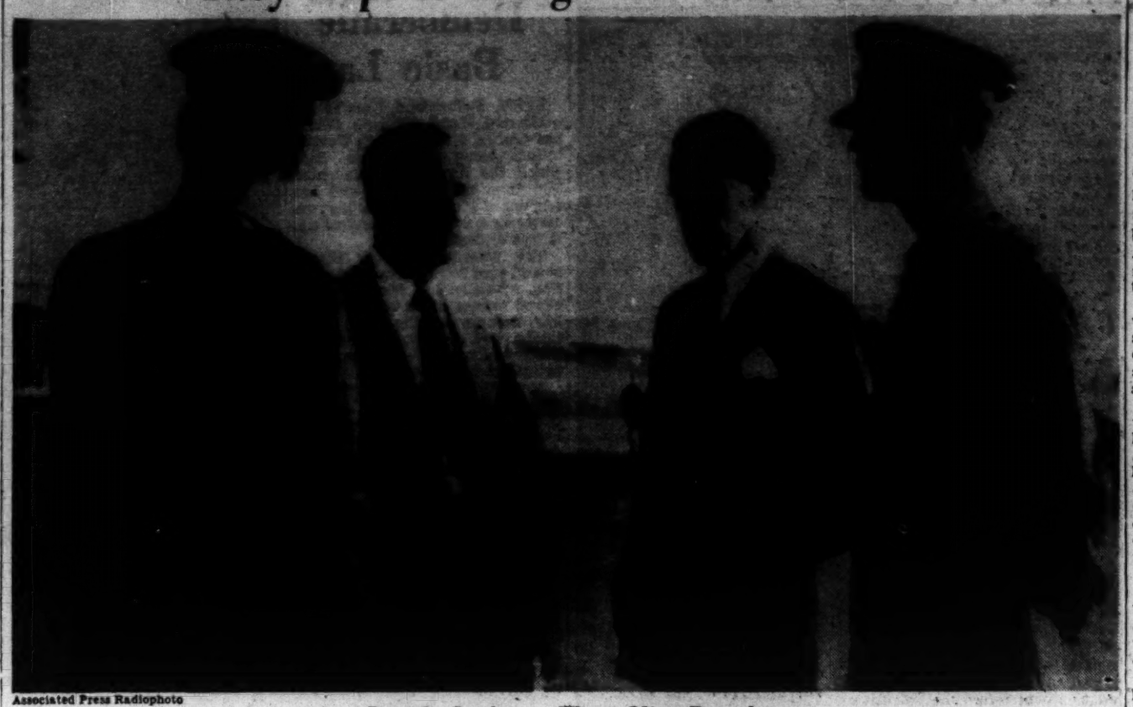
Arabs Know Their Power

The Arabs believe in power and, since the French defeat in Europe, they are inclined to show contempt for their former masters. They think that the France of today is too weak to resist their pressure for full independence.

The French feel the intrinsic weakness of their position in the Arab world but they are desperately striving to keep their Empire intact. They fear that if one of their oversea territories secedes their entire colonial Empire is threatened with disintegration.

Since the liberation of Syria and Lebanon from the Germans, the French have again and again interfered in Lebanese internal affairs. The predecessors of the present Lebanese leaders, former Presidents Naccache and Ajioub Tabet, were removed from office by the French authorities. Many French officials in the Levant states believe that they can still deal with the population as they did in prewar days.

They Hope to Bring Peace to Lebanon



Associated Press Radiophoto

British Conferees Wave Olive Branch

Second from the right in the group in Lebanon is Richard G. Casey, British Minister of State in the Middle East, who was met by Gen. Sir Edward Spears (second from left), British Minister in Beirut, and other senior British officers to confer on the unrest in Lebanon and to discuss measures for counteracting any further trouble.

Lend-Lease Return Boosted by French

By the Associated Press
Washington, Nov. 19

The French Committee of National Liberation yesterday made a cash payment of $15,000,000 to Leo T. Crowley, Foreign Economic Administrator, in payment for civilian supplies shipped to North Africa under Lend-Lease terms between April 1 and July 31.

It was the fourth payment made by the Committee and brings total payments to $56,340,000.

Turkey's Well-Placed Airfields Could Give Allies Vital Aid

LONDON, Nov. 19 (AP)—The question of whether Turkey will throw in its lot with the Allies is one of the vital questions in the war situation today. Turkey would toss substantial weight on the military scales, already tilting sharply against Hitler, if it would join the Allies either passively with land and harbors for bases or actively with its well-trained Army and vigorous Air Force.

Immediate gain for the Allies would be availability of air bases from which Axis key points in the Balkans could be intensively bombarded, possibly by shuttle raids to fields in Southern Italy.

Ploesti with its oil treasures is only about 300 miles from Istanbul, while Bucharest and Sofia are even less.

More than three years ago Turkey began rebuilding its Air Force, which then numbered only about 300 first-line planes. Now it almost certainly is several times that and many could be funneled in swiftly by British and Americans to excellent military airfields.

The largest and best of the airdromes is Ekhiseher, about 200 miles southwest of Istanbul, but others are well placed all over the western part of the nation, including Istanbul, Ankara, Izmir, Adana, and Diyarbakir.

Trained in British and American methods, Turkish pilots are relatively well-equipped with British Hurricane and American Tomahawk fighters as well as British Blenheim and American Martin and Vultee bombers—plus some Messerschmitts and Heinkels.

Turkey's peacetime Army strength is about 200,000 which could be swiftly raised to 500,000 by general mobilization, with 1,500,000 more trained or partially trained men in reserve.

The Turkish soldier's reputation for toughness and courage is well established and after nearly two years of intensive Lend-Lease aid from the United States and Britain he is believed by far the best-equipped of all Balkan fighting men.

The Army is rich in antitank and antiaircraft artillery and in costal defense guns as well as lighter weapons. Tanks are available in small numbers, but due to the terrain and lack of roads in Turkey—and in the near-by Balkans where they might fight offensively—this is not regarded as a major handicap.

Under the vigorous leadership of Kemal Ataturk and his successors the Army Staff has been kept at a high level of proficiency and committed to aggressive tactics.

Turkey is weak in the naval category, with only one 22,000-ton battle cruiser as a backbone of forces that include two ancient 8,000-ton cruisers, eight destroyers and a dozen submarines.

Its harbors along the Aegean, including one at Izmir, could be an invaluable jumping-off point, however, for naval blows against Greece and the Aegean Islands.

Significantly, perhaps, British official sources declined information on Turkish naval installations.

Why Marshal Had to Idle At 25 Knots

NEW YORK (AP)—The almost-legendary speed of Italian warships was responsible for an incident that could have been embarrassing, but turned out well, when Marshal Pietro Badoglio visited Malta to confer with Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower and other Allied leaders Sept. 29.

Marshal Badoglio traveled aboard a new Italian light cruiser escorted by British destroyers.

When the cruiser's Captain and commanding officers of the destroyers held a convoy conference on the eve of the departure from Italy, the Italian Captain stated that since he would have an important passenger aboard, he would like to make the trip at "a reasonably good speed, say 45 knots."

There was a pause, and almost anyone except a group of "poker-faced" British destroyer skippers would have gasped, for they didn't have a ship that would make anything like this speed.

A quick-witted Lieutenant Commander leaping to his feet, said his ship was one of those designated for the escort and he and his men would not like to miss this honor. Unfortunately, however, in entering the Italian port, one of his propellers had become snarled in a length of wire—left, no doubt, by the Germans. As a result, his ship could not make more than 30 knots. As a personal favor he would like the convoy to proceed at that speed so he could keep up.

Not a smile was cracked at this spontaneous bit of fiction, and the Italian Captain gravely replied that he could well understand the British officer's feelings, and, of course, they would steam at only 30 knots.

Emboldened by this success, another destroyer Captain suggested that since they were to move at such a miserable speed, it would be better to make the trip at 25 knots.

The Italian Captain expressed his deep appreciation of the British officer's thoughtfulness. So Marshal Badoglio went to Malta at 25 knots and a diplomat in a Lieutenant Commander's clothing saved the day for the British Navy.

1,000,000 Acres for Veterans Set Aside by British Columbia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VANCOUVER, British Columbia—Premier John Hart's British Columbia Government indicated again that it has an eye on the postwar era when it announced that 1,000,000 acres of soil-surveyed land had been set aside in selected areas of the Province for settlement, without cost by war veterans.

A few months ago the Hart Government announced a tentative postwar road-construction program involving the expenditure of $110,000,000 which startled even the people of the West Coast, accustomed to large figures in highway discussions.

Mr. Hart also is working hard for road connections through Prince George to northern British Columbia to the Yukon and Alaska, and recently has received strong moral support from the northwest states.

As another step in postwar planning, the Hart Government is expected to announce shortly the details of its proposed forest survey, which it is anticipated will recommend a long-term policy for perpetuation of the timber industries, for elimination of waste, and for development of new forest products.

The Federal Government is cooperating with British Columbia in the veterans' land allotment, according to Mr. Hart, and it will contribute about $25,000,000 toward providing roads, housing, equipment, seed, and stock. Most of the lands to be allocated to the returning servicemen lie in the Pacific Great Eastern and Canadian National areas, with some arable areas in the Peace River sector and on Vancouver Island.

The Government will endeavor to see that only qualified farmers with a real inclination toward the soil are thus assisted.

The Government and several thousand veterans had a painful experience after the last war when various poorly conceived settlement plans were tried out. After this war, the British Columbia Government hopes that among the men settled under the new plan will be 5,000 British Columbians now in the fighting forces, who have had farming experience and who have signified their wish to return to the land after demobilization.

The settlement plan will exclude areas where the costs of clearing are much in excess of about $30 an acre and where irrigation costs are excessive.

Under Canada's Veterans Land Act of 1942, provision is made for the advance of $3,600 to a veteran for land and buildings and $1,200 for equipment and livestock. The veteran is required to make a down payment of $360 or 10 per cent of the cost of the land and buildings; he then will be given an agreement calling for payment of $2,400 at 3½ per cent per annum on a monthly basis, principal and interest being taken care of over a period of 25 years or less.

Mrs. Luce Hopes U. S. Can Help Free India

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Nov. 19 (AP)—Representative Clare Boothe Luce (R) of Connecticut said last night Indian Independence, peacefully consummated, "would mean that America will really have won the greatest war in the world for democracy."

Addressing the University of Rochester's Conference on United Nations in the Pacific, Mrs. Luce, in a prepared speech, warned, however, that "America's world obligation does not stop there."

"She must promise to help keep India free, and see that this sacrifice does not devastate the British. If America has neither the wish nor the will to do this, then insensibly America will be conspiring in the continuation of human slavery and exploitation."

Senate Overrides Veto on Tax Refund

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19 (AP)—The Senate voted 65 to 4 yesterday to override President Roosevelt's veto of a bill refunding $7,025.60 to Blanche H. Karsch of Memphis, Tenn., for taxes paid erroneously on part of the estate of her foster mother, Kate E. Hamilton.

The President vetoed the appropriation on the ground the claim was filed after the expiration of the Statute of Limitations.

Senator McKellar (D) of Tennessee said that litigation in which the estate was involved prevented filing of the claim within the legally specified three-year period.

In his veto message, filed Oct. 28, the President said the bill sought to "select a single taxpayer for special treatment."

The House still must act on the veto.

Nazi Leros Attack Audacious

Marsland Gandeer was the only Allied newspaperman on the Dodecanese Island of Leros, which fell under German attack this week. He escaped on a British destroyer early on the day the island was captured.

By Marsland Gandeer
Representing the combined British Press. Distributed by the Associated Press

AN EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN BASE, Nov. 18. Delayed.—The German stroke at Leros succeeded through sheer audacity.

There has been no more reckless hazard in this war than the dropping of parachutists in broad daylight on a rocky slope in full sight and range of machine-gun nests.

I could see tiny figures sway helplessly on parachutes like marionettes. I saw parachutists on telegraph lines and in trees. Others lay prone as if injured by the fall or shot during their descent.

It was a battle between two forces of highly trained troops, but throughout the Germans conducted their invasion with reckless audacity.

There is little doubt their actual battle casualties were far heavier than ours.

The loss of Leros has taught us another bitter lesson in air power.

London Calls Berlin Raid Prelude to Destruction

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Nov. 19—Very large forces of RAF heavy bombers which last night blasted Berlin and Ludwigshafen at a cost of 32 planes are regarded here today as signifying that a start has now been made with one of the key Anglo-American winter tasks—namely, reducing the Reich Capital to shambles.

There are few things which would do more to end German resistance than destruction of 80 per cent of Berlin, in the opinion of some of the most competent observers.

It has been reported here this week that the Germans themselves have officially estimated that 80 per cent of Cologne, Hanover, Mannheim, and Cassell, and 70 per cent of Hamburg have already been destroyed by Allied bombs, but only 8 per cent of Berlin had been destroyed prior to last night's attack.

Important Questions

Will this task of destroying more than three quarters of Berlin be achieved this winter? What part will American day bombers play over Berlin?

These are keenly debated topics here today.

Last night's start on the task of winter bombing suggests a reasonably auspicious beginning. Two big attacks were delivered almost simultaneously, with the slightly larger force hitting Berlin.

It was officially stated here that clouds over the city made immediate assessment of results difficult. At Ludwigshafen the weather was clearer and large fires and explosions were seen.

A German statement today claimed their defenses prevented a mass attack on Berlin but said "most of the bombs were dropped in densely populated suburbs."

Losses Not Apportioned

It was not disclosed here how many RAF bombers were lost on the Berlin mission from the total of 32 which failed to return from the whole night's operation.

But 32 was officially stated to be a small proportion of the very large forces engaged and to compare favorably with 58 missing from the last mass attack on Berlin Aug. 23.

But there is no tendency here to minimize the magnitude of the undertaking if Berlin is to be knocked out. Nevertheless, the task is regarded as the outstanding contribution the western Allies can make to complement the Russian winter offensive—that is, provided a full-scale second front is not launched till early spring.

Consequently, there is preparedness here for heavy bomber losses if need be in destroying Berlin. Experts agree that, despite all progress in combating weather conditions, weather still will play a big part in operations of such magnitude.

Weather Hazard

Favorable nights in sequences are what is most needed for the saturation type of bombing to be aimed at Berlin. But, despite new allied ability to hit targets in virtually any weather, there are some nights which are far from helpful from the viewpoint of taking off, flying, and landing again.

Bright moonlight aids enemy night fighters when long distances have to be covered over enemy territory. Fog is sometimes a winter anxiety for large-scale landing operations, while excessive electrical disturbances provide further complications. None of these difficulties is insuperable but they do considerably affect the weight of attacks delivered.

Berlin presents a far stiffer target than Hamburg because it is much bigger and a greater distance from Great Britain. Also, there are other vital targets needing RAF and USAAF attention, both in Eastern Germany and elsewhere.

But from here Berlin today looks the most beckoning of all targets with its great administrative organization in addition to its war factories and prestige value. The Germans thought the same thing about London when they made it by far the most bombed target of their blitz, and they still think it the most worthy objective for their present-day small-scale retaliatory raids.

More Gas Sought For Men on Furlough

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19 (AP)—Representative Lindley Beckworth (D) of Texas said Nov. 18 Undersecretary of Navy James Forrestal had informed him the War and Navy Departments had requested the Office of Price Administration to grant special gasoline allotments up to a maximum of 50 gallons for use by military and naval personnel returning from overseas duty.

The present allotment for all servicemen on furlough is five gallons. Representative Beckworth had recommended to the OPA that this quota be increased to 30 gallons, but this proposal was turned down.

Possibility that an exception would be made in the case of servicemen returning from overseas duty and on furlough was seen, however, in Mr. Forrestal's communication to Mr. Beckworth. The Navy official said the OPA also had been requested to make available special rations of gasoline to Army and Navy personnel convalescing from illness or injury acquired while on active duty.

"In view of the shortage conditions which continue to exist in varying degree throughout different sections of the country," said Mr. Forestal, "the above requests made by the War and Navy Departments were, of course, contingent upon the availability of gasoline for these purposes in relation to other essential requirements."

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Small Nations' Suspicion Of Relief Setup Wanes

By Mary Hornaday

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Nov. 19—Small-nation suspicion of "Big Four" leadership in postwar rehabilitation has just about disappeared from the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, whose policies are being determined here by 43 nations.

While 43 nations belong to the U. N. R. R. A. Council, scheduled to meet twice a year, business between sessions will be conducted by a Central Committee made up of China, Russia, the United Kingdom, and the United States.

Small-nation objection raised by the Netherlands when the U. N. R. R. A. agreement was first submitted to the United Nations last June has now been dissipated, chiefly by a provision that the Central Committee "shall invite participation of the representatives of any member government at those of its meetings at which action of special interest to such government is discussed."

Canada Achieves Compromise

Canada, slated to head the U. N. R. R. A.'s Permanent Committee on Supplies, was instrumental in working out the compromise which apparently has eliminated all undercurrents of distrust of the Big Four.

The U. N. R. R. A. agreement signed at the White House also provides that decisions made by the Central Committee shall be open to reconsideration by the full Council in regular or special session.

The real test of Big Four leadership will come when the Central Committee begins to function under the direction of Herbert H. Lehman. Basic U. N. R. R. A. policies are being made by all 43 nations with equal authority.

One basic policy now virtually agreed upon assures U. N. R. R. A. participation in the feeding and clothing of Italy, and of Germany and Japan after their surrender.

Deciding on Scope

It is proposed that the scope of the U. N. R. R. A.'s work in enemy or ex-enemy territories be determined by agreement between the Allied military command and duly-constituted local authorities. The amount and kind of control to be exercised over distribution would also be determined by these two groups.

The U. N. R. R. A. would have the right to veto the feeding plan if it did not approve the scale or standards.

U. N. R. R. A. officials say Germany may be less in need of food than other enemy countries because of the big stocks it has taken out of occupied nations. Other U. N. R. R. A. aid will include seeds, materials for manufacturing farm implements and industrial machinery, public utility repairs, transportation equipment and expert advice in many fields.

After the last war the United States sent food to Germany for distribution by two private agencies—the American Friends Service Committee and the British Friends Service Council. Herbert Hoover, in charge of relief supplies, entrusted the Friends with the job because their pacifism enabled them to operate successfully among starving ex-enemies.

Private Agencies' Role

The part that private agencies of this type will play in U. N. R. R. A. activities is under consideration by a special committee headed by Jan Kwapinski, Deputy Prime Minister of Poland.

Big Four participation in the U. N. R. R. A. Conference was complete today following the delayed arrival of a delegation of 12 Russians who came via Siberia to Atlantic City. Ambassador Andrei Gromyko participated in the opening sessions but has now turned his place over to these technical experts who are expected to produce a picture of Russia's rehabilitation needs that U. N. R. R. A. officials have predicted will stagger the imagination."

How to whittle down the requests of occupied nations to fit the modest relief and rehabilitation program contemplated by the U. N. R. R. A. is one of the major problems of the conference.

Requests of exile governments presented to the conference through Great Britain's Leith-Ross Committee last week are far out of proportion to the $2,500,000,000 revolving fund that has been agreed upon.

Nations' Contributions

This fund will probably be raised by a contribution from each of the 43 nations equal to 1 per cent of its national income. Most countries will be asked to contribute 10 per cent of their share in foreign exchange that can be spent outside their own country to buy supplies that are needed but not contributed. Some Latin-American countries, it is admitted, may find it difficult to furnish foreign exchange, but other nations including the United States may want to furnish a larger share of money and a smaller share of goods.

A Brazilian proposal that nations contribute on a basis of trade stimulated by the U. N. R. R. A. has been definitely dropped.

The Conference is having considerable difficulty determining how chaos can be prevented in returning 20,000,000 "displaced persons" in Europe and 40,000,000 in China to their homes after the war. Immediate return of these people to their homelands may be delayed by lack of homes and by political disagreements.

'Congratulations, Dad!'

© Harris & Ewing

New Assistant to Attorney General Greeted

Young "Jimmy" McGranery congratulates his father, James P. McGranery, after he was sworn in in Washington as an assistant to Attorney General Francis Biddle. Mr. McGranery is a former Representative from Pennsylvania.

More Meat Stamps Are Made Available

By the Associated Press

Washington, Nov. 19

The Office of Price Administration Nov. 18 announced the dates five additional sets of Brown Stamps in War Ration Book No. 3 will become valid for purchases of meats, fats, oils and dairy products. Stamp Q will be good Dec. 19; R, Dec. 26; S, Jan. 2; T, Jan. 9, and U, Jan. 16. All expire Jan. 29.

56 Million Jobs Seen as Need After the War

CHICAGO, Nov. 19 (AP) — To achieve full employment after the war, the nation must provide 56,000,000 civilian jobs, says the Council of State Governors' Committee on Postwar Reconstruction and development.

In a report prepared for submission to the organization's General Council, the Committee said, "The potential productive capacity of a fully employed working force in 1946 will be almost 50 per cent greater than the nation's actual output in the year before Pearl Harbor."

The Committee, headed by Gov. Herbert O'Conor of Maryland, said the "major postwar problem for which a solution must be found is the problem of full employment for all who want to work."

It recommended that state governments should seek to eliminate "all legislation and all practices whether by Government, business, labor or agriculture which serve to discourage or limit business expansion."

The report on postwar agricultural problems said: "If full employment is to contribute its maximum to the general standard of living most of those now in service must be absorbed in industry and relatively few return to agriculture. Once the distress needs for food are met, the main unfilled demand will be for industrial goods and personal services. . . . It is to the farmer's interest that industrial production be maintained in order that there be more industrial goods available to exchange for more farm products."

The organization's General Council opened a two-day meeting today to discuss postwar problems. Nine state governors were at the conference.

Canada Expected To Give Foodstuffs For World Relief

OTTAWA, Nov. 19 (CP)—Canada is expected to supply dairy products and possibly some clothing and livestock as its contribution to the $2,500,000,000 United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation program outlined in Atlantic City this week by a U. N. R. R. A. spokesman.

The first breakdown of the probable cost shows that Canada very likely will be asked to contribute $90,000,000. It is expected contributions will be made either in cash or in kind and Canada probably will be among those nations supplying commodities.

It has been suggested here that the Dominion's contributions would be mostly in foodstuffs, such as butter, cheese, eggs, condensed milk, and concentrated and dehydrated foods. Some clothing also might be sent to liberated countries, as well as livestock to replenish the dwindling herds of Europe.

Garand Rifle Wins Honor for Inventor

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 19 (AP)—John C. Garand, inventor of the army automatic rifle which bears his name, was one of three men to receive the John Scott Medal and premiums of $1,000 each from the Board of City Trusts last night.

The others were Dr. Otto Stader, veterinary surgeon of the University of Pennsylvania, and Dr. Richard E. Shope, research worker of the Rockefeller Institute.

The medals, made of copper and inscribed with "to the most deserving," were presented by Dr. Roland S. Morris, former President of the American Philosophical Society and former Ambassador to Japan.

Principal in Noted Case Is Paroled in Alabama

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Nov. 19 (AP)—Charlie Weems, Negro, principal in Alabama's "Scottsboro case" trials of several years ago, was paroled today.

Along with eight other Negroes, he was arrested in 1931 and charged with attacking two white women while riding a freight train near Scottsboro, Ala. The case attracted wide attention.

Andy Wright of Chattanooga, under a 99-year sentence in the same case, is under consideration for parole pending employment approved by the Parole Board, the board said.

China's Refugee Influx

It is estimated that 50,000,000 refugees left the occupied areas to go into Free China.

Dr. Cole Made Head Of Cornell College

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MOUNT VERNON, Iowa—Dr. Russell D. Cole was elected President of Cornell College by the board of trustees of the Iowa school.

Dr. Cole attended Davenport high school, graduated from Cornell College in 1922, worked for the Midland Mortgage Company in Cedar Rapids from 1922-28, and graduated from the Boston University school of theology in 1932, having received his master's degree from the same University in 1931.

He held pastorates in Methodist churches in Massachusetts in Charlton City, Danvers, Reading, and Winchester, and in 1937 became field representative for Boston University, working in the Century of Service financial campaign for the Boston University School of Theology.

Pétain Drafts Democratic Basic Laws

BERN, Switzerland, Nov. 19 (AP)—Marshal Henri Philippe Pétain has drafted a new French Constitution along democratic lines which the Nazis have prevented him from promulgating, and has renounced Pierre Laval as his successor, in a decree also hushed up, it was disclosed today.

The veteran Chief of State's abrupt turn from German domination, which he had previously declared France honor-bound to follow because of the 1940 peace treaty, was disclosed in the publication of a speech he was never permitted to deliver.

Marshal Pétain had named Nazi-collaborationist Laval as his successor on Nov. 17, 1942, and gave him power to make laws and issue decrees after German troops crossed the armistice demarkation line into Vichy French territory.

In the unpublished decree directing France back to the democratic Constitution of 1875, Marshal Pétain said his intention of retaining powers as Chief of State until his passing, unless the new Constitution he drafted is ratified.

It is known privately that the Constitution intended to restore a democratic regime with hoped for improvements over the 1875 legislation. By its ponderous wording, the old Constitution made possible, its critics contended, turnover after turnover of French Cabinets and thereby contributed to French inefficiency and unpreparedness for the war which came in 1939.

The refusal to broadcast Marshal Pétain's speech over the Vichy Radio, and the failure of his decree to appear in the Official Gazette has set up a crisis.

The Marshal, according to a reliable informant, in which this writer has confidence, has sent his resignation to the Cabinet.

Laval and his advisers continued today their efforts to change his mind, and although the result cannot be foreseen, Marshal Pétain at least has thrown down the challenge.

The text of the address he had prepared for delivery was published in the Swiss Journal de Genève today.

French 'Incidents'

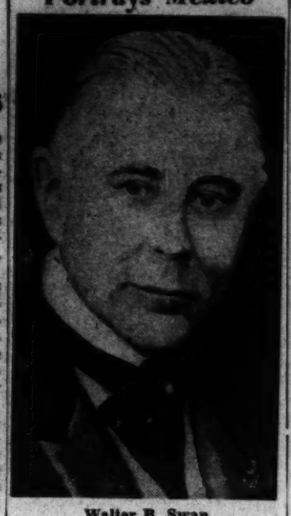
Recorded by CBS

LONDON, Nov. 19—During incidents which took place in Marseilles, "patriots have killed or wounded some 30 Germans, whereas in Toulouse, 22 assaults were made on German soldiers lately," the British Radio reported.

"A large hotel at Evians, well-known resort on the shores of Lake Geneva, has been destroyed by a fire; German troops and French policemen had been quartered there," continued the broadcast.

"The flames could be seen from the other side of the Lake."

Portrays Mexico



Walter B. Swan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OMAHA, Neb.—Walter Buckingham Swan, of Omaha, Nebraska, native of Boston and former resident, internationally known water colorist, after four years of work has just completed his All Mexican Show of 75 paintings.

These water colors will be exhibited throughout the United States and the Republic of Mexico, and will have their premier display at Collection of Fine Arts, United States National Gallery, in Washington, for the month of December, 1943, sponsored by the Mexican Ambassador to the United States, Dr. Francisco Castillo Najera and exhibited under the auspices of the Pan American Union, L. S. Rowe, Director-General.

To produce this collection it was necessary for Mr. Swan to make four annual trips to Mexico. The paintings are valued at $25,000.

Through his love of Mexico and the Mexican people he has been the means of sending hundreds of people "South of the Border" to enjoy the gorgeous scenery and sincere hospitality.

Industrialist Asks Speed In Contract Termination

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19—Holding its first public hearing, Senator Walter F. George's Postwar Economic Policy and Planning Committee heard a representative of the automative industry today forecast that it will take a year and a half after the war for his industry to be running at maximum and urge that contract terminations be made all in one quick settlement, omitting the normal channels of the Comptroller General's office.

With maximum co-operation of the Government, J. H. Marks, Chairman of the Contract Termination Committee of the Automotive Council for War Production, declared, his own company, Packard, could bring the first postwar car off the assembly line in from four to six months after termination of existing war contracts.

The burden of Mr. Marks' testimony was the vastness of the reconversion problem, the necessity of speed, and the elimination of red tape on the part of the Government in ending war contracts.

Consumers' Protest

An indication of the problems involved was given in the protest at the end of the hearing by Benjamin Marsh, representing the Peoples' Lobby, that consumers were not being given a chance to state their side of the matter, involving among other items the disposition of about $16,000,000,000 worth of Government-owned plants alone.

Chairman George and Senator Robert A. Taft (R) of Ohio explained that Mr. Marsh and other interested groups would be given Committee time. Mr. Marsh, however, showed a letter from Committee counsel, declining to extend time at the hearings.

Much interest attached to the opening hearing since it supersedes the word of the President's National Resources Planning Committee, which Congress abolished. Paul Fitzpatrick, Administrative Vice-President of the American Arbitration Association, urged that an arbitration clause be included in all Federal contract termination agreements in order to facilitate reconversion.

Senator George announced that invitations to appear had been sent to the National Industrial Conference Board and the Twentieth Century Fund, but they had both replied they were not yet ready to make reports on postwar problems.

Economy Move

Contrasted with the National Resources Planning Board, which was doing its own research work, it is Senator George's hope to accomplish the program at slight cost, either without research work, or with the research done by outside agencies, such as the Brookings Institution.

Asked at one point by Senator James M. Mead (D) of New York, what the distribution of war workers in the Packard plant was by previous occupation, Mr. Marks responded, "that would be an interesting figure, wouldn't it?" but said no research in the matter had been undertaken. He promised however, to make a careful check on another matter dealing with war personnel, and to send it to the Committee later.

Packard employed 11,000 workers in peacetime, of whom 15 per cent were women; now it employs 30,000, of whom 40 per cent are women. Plans are being made to step up prewar Packard production by 50 per cent after the war, Mr. Marks said, and he presumed similar plans were being made by other companies. He was hopeful of a boom in production for the "two or three years" necessary to take up the slack of automobile war shortages, and felt the idle workers could be employed, particularly if the Government promptly wound up war contracts.

Grew Appeals for Fair Treatment Of All Loyal Japanese-Americans

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 19—The annual medal of the Holland Society of New York was presented to Joseph C. Grew, Special Assistant to the Secretary of State and formerly Ambassador to Japan, at the Society's annual dinner here last night, when Mr. Grew appealed for fair treatment of loyal Japanese-Americans.

The medal was bestowed on Mr. Grew for his "notable diplomatic service" by Harold O. Voorhis, Secretary of New York University and Treasurer of the Society. Previous recipients of the medal have included J. Edgar Hoover, Henry Ford, and Wendell L. Willkie.

Mr. Grew voiced the view that the Germans will crack up "in the not-too-distant future." Evidences of the weakening of Germany's strength are its growing manpower deficiency, effects of Allied bombings on industry and morale, housing difficulties, the defection of Italy, failure of the U-boat campaign, increasing oil shortages and the mounting force of underground rebellion throughout Europe, and finally the gradual but inevitably closing pincers of the mighty Allied forces in Russia and Italy and the constant threat of descent in Western Europe.

Mr. Grew held that like Americans of German descent, the "overwhelming majority" of Americans of Japanese origin are wholly loyal to this country.

"Those Americans of Japanese descent have grown up in our country in our democratic atmosphere," he stressed.

"The overwhelming majority of those men want to be loyal to us, and, perhaps surprisingly, the few who don't want to be loyal to us often say so openly.

"I have too great a belief in the sanctity of American citizenship to want to see those Americans of Japanese descent penalized and alienated through blind prejudice. I want to see them given a square deal."

Violations of Child Labor Statutes Show Heavy Increases Since 1941

CHICAGO, Nov. 19 (AP)—Miss Florance Henderson, child labor consultant of the United States Children's Bureau, said Nov. 12 that there had been a 197 per cent increase in violations of child labor laws in 1942 over 1941, and that already in 1943 a further increase of 33 per cent has been recorded.

The number of individual children involved in the violations increased 159 per cent in 1942 over 1941, she said, and the rate has risen another 12 per cent thus far this year.

"Illinois has the questionable honor of leading the entire nation in the number of business establishments found in violation of state and federal child labor laws," Miss Henderson said in an address before the Illinois Welfare Association. "Texas is second in the nation."

She said 18 per cent of the violations involved children under 14 being employed in "hazardous occupations," and another 58 per cent concerned children 14 to 15.

She asserted "legislative standards are breaking down throughout the country in the field of child labor. In 44 state legislatures last year 62 bills involving child labor laws came up. . . . Fifty-seven were concerned with lowering standards."

The Children's Bureau, she said, has asked that the combined school and work hours of children between 16 and 17 be not over nine hours a day. Of these only four should be work hours, and every child should have one day a week free for rest.

Willkie in Short Stay at Atlanta Emphasizes Viewpoint as a Liberal

ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 19 (AP)—Wendell L. Willkie, stopping briefly in Atlanta today on a speaking trip to Texas, described himself as "representing the viewpoint of the liberal leaders as well as any man actively discussed for President."

"I can't understand why any liberal in the South can't support me," Mr. Willkie told a group that crowded around him as he walked through Terminal Station with Georgia's Republican National Committeeman and Committeewoman, Wilson Williams, Atlanta, and Mrs. Bertha M. Field, Marietta.

Mr. Williams and Mrs. Field issued a joint statement criticizing Republican Party "reactionaries" and asserting that "Southerners will join the Republican Party . . . if Southern Republicans will make an attempt to throw off the yoke which has been fastened upon them by a few national bosses." The statement said such "bosses" wanted to keep the Southern party small in order to control it.

Mr. Willkie, 1940 Republican standard bearer, has not formally announced a campaign for the 1944 nomination but has said he would accept the nomination.

Nonpartisan Stand On Foreign Policy

HARRISBURG, Pa., Nov. 19 (AP)—Arizona's Republican National Committeeman, Clarence Budington Kelland, echoing the proposal of Navy Secretary Frank Knox, suggested yesterday that Democrats and Republicans include identical foreign relations planks in their 1944 platforms.

In an address of a meeting of the Pennsylvania Council of Republican women, Mr. Kelland said identical foreign policy planks would tell the world "that no matter what the outcome of the election shall be, upon the question of postwar co-operation and foreign policy America is not divided but is one and indivisible."

A similar proposal was made by the Navy Secretary last Oct. 27, in a Navy Day address in Philadelphia, when, urging the nation to "confront the rest of the world united and undivided," he proposed "a substantially identical declaration on international policy" in major party platforms.

Secretary of State Cordell Hull also has made such a proposal. At a news conference Nov. 15 he declared Americans should agree on a foreign policy and disclosed he had made such a plea to leaders of all political parties in conferences during the past year.

Freedom in News Named for Peace

MANCHESTER, England, Nov. 19 (AP)—The right of newspaper correspondents to send uncensored dispatches from any part of the world must be a part of the peace, John S. Knight, publisher of the Akron (Ohio) Beacon Journal and Miami (Fla.) Herald, declared here.

"As part of the peace we must protect the right of our world-wide news agencies to gather honest, unbiased, truthful news in the reborn and reconstituted countries now in the hands of the enemy," Mr. Knight told a meeting of the English speaking union.

The people are entitled to honest, accurate news, he said, and after the war should not be forced to swallow governmental propaganda handed out by national press agencies subsidized to distribute official Government views.

W. P. Crozier, Editor of the Manchester Guardian, told the meeting he believed the American Press, more than that of any other country, represented the freedom of expression and boldness of opinion essential to a true-governing community.

Bertrand Russell Awarded $20,000 in Contract Suit

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 19 (AP)—Bertrand Russell, 70-year-old English philosopher and mathematician, was awarded $20,000 Nov. 18 in a $24,000 breach of contract suit against his erstwhile friend, Dr. Albert C. Barnes, millionaire art collector and head of the Barnes Foundation at near-by Merion, Pa.

Mr. Russell alleged that Mr. Barnes dismissed him illegally as a Foundation lecturer last Dec. 31 when his five-year contract had three more years to run.

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Grange Study Directed At Crop Control

By Dorothea Kahn
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Nov. 19—Members of the National Grange who were never enthusiastic about the Agricultural Adjustment Act even when farm prices were at their lowest ebb have decided that now, when farm income is high, is a good time to see what can be done to develop a better method of effecting crop adjustment.

The biggest job assigned to the Grange Executive Committee by the convention which ended here yesterday is to study this problem and find a system of crop control that will not be a drain on the United States Treasury. The two-price system for handling surpluses, previously recommended by the Grange, is again approved. But this is not regarded as a cure-all.

The Grange recognizes that the postwar period is likely to find agriculture with price-depressing surpluses once more, and declares that a practical method must be provided for maintaining a floor under the price of such commodities as may need protection from price collapse.

To meet this postwar situation it declares that "a just parity formula must be developed without delay as a means of determining the proper floor price to be protected."

Blame in Inflation Denied

For the present, however, the Grange thinks the urgent need is to free agriculture from some of the red tape and politics which it charges have developed under the A. A. A. The resolution on this subject was in effect a compromise between delegates from states which have little use for the system, and those from states where it is working relatively well.

Both groups agreed that "some of the activities of the AAA have developed into bureaucratic and undesirable political acts," to quote the resolution, and that it is necessary to curtail all expenditures during the war. Simplification of the crop adjustment system seems to them to be one direct way to cut costs and red tape at the same time.

The farmer's feeling that he has been unjustly blamed for causing inflation was expressed in the statement of the Grange Committee on Agriculture which declared that "our increased price level is not the result of high farm prices, but increased farm prices have been the inevitable outcome of increased labor costs and corporate earnings which have consistently led the upward swing month by month." Ample supply of farm produce would tend to bring farm prices down, the Grange held, and argued for an attack on the problem from this angle.

How to Boost Yield

How to get such abundance, the committee offered this answer: "If farmers of the nation receive a price for their products high enough to make it possible to pay a wage to keep labor on the farm, and if they are given the necessary equipment and the facilities for operating such equipment and then are given a good letting alone, they will produce a maximum yield."

Agriculture's most explosive subject of the moment—butter vs. oleomargarine—did not bring on an expected debate on the floor of the convention. With farmers from both butter and oleo sections present, the convention voted to refer the subject to a special committee for study.

But it satisfied the agitated butter people by asking the Government to discontinue immediately all sales promotion programs claiming butter substitutes have the same nutritive value as butter.

Ban on Monopolies

Concerned with the broader policies of government as well as with these specific problems, the Grange went into the question of centralization of power and adopted a resolution calling upon Congress to take whatever steps necessary to see the laws it makes are obeyed; that local government assumes its responsibilities; that monopolies be prevented; and that people take a more active part in selecting leaders and determining policy.

When it comes to planning for the postwar period, the Grange wants the voice of agriculture to be heard. It will be heard only if the big farm organizations get together and speak as one, the delegates agreed.

To bring about such unity of expression, they authorized their Executive Committe to meet with representatives of the other farm organizations in the United States to form a postwar agriculture policy acceptable to all.

As for the peace treaty itself the Grange recommended a cooling-off period and urged that those who build the foundation of peace remember that "prosperity of any nation is more secure when other nations prosper."

Hull Reports to Congress on Moscow

© Harris & Ewing

Joint Session Hears About Secretary of State's Mission

Cordell Hull, at microphones, as he told a joint session of Congress of his impressions of the Moscow Conference, which, he said, marked a great step toward postwar co-operation between the four principal world powers.

Thousands Over 65 Holding Down Jobs

By the Associated Press

Atlantic City, N. J., Nov. 19

John J. Corson, Director of the Old Age and Survivors Insurance Bureau of the Social Security Board, said Nov. 17 that more than 600,000 men and women above the age of 65 are holding down jobs in the United States.

"These 600,000 Americans have answered effectively those critics who have said we would destroy initiative if we provided Social Security for our people," Mr. Corson asserted.

Congress May Have Final Say On Rail Wages

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19 (AP)—With a strike vote among the nation's railroad workers due to be completed in less than a week, it became increasingly likely today that Congress will have the final say on whether the 1,100,000 non-operating employees are to get the eight-cents-an-hour pay increase they demand.

The Truman resolution, which would give congressional sanction to the raise agreed to last August by the carriers and the unions—but disallowed by Fred M. Vinson, Economic Stabilization Director—was unanimously recommended for passage by a Senate Subcommittee yesterday. Senator Burton K. Wheeler (D) of Montana, chairman, said he would call the full Interstate Commerce Committee next week to consider it.

George M. Harrison, President of the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks and one of the unions' chief spokesmen, hailed the Subcommittee's action as proof that its members were "not fooled by Vinson's misleading claim that the pay increase would mean throwing the 'Little Steel' formula overboard."

While Mr. Harrison declared recently that the union leaders were prepared to call a strike to enforce the wage increase demand, he gave assurance this step would not be taken until Congress had had a "reasonable time" to act on the legislation.

After Mr. Vinson's rejection of the eight-cent award, a second emergency board reviewed the "non-op" case and recommended a sliding scale of increases for these workers, ranging from 10 cents an hour to the lowest paid to four cents an hour for the highest. This compromise settlement was approved by Mr. Vinson, but was rejected by the unions.

Woman Again Wins Prize Story Award

NEW YORK, Nov. 19 (AP)—For the second year in succession the O. Henry Memorial Award Committee's first prize of $300 was won by Eudora Welty of Jackson, Miss. Her prize-winning story was "Livvie Is Back." She won last year with "The Wide Net," and the previous year she garnered second prize with "A Worn Path."

Second prize of $200 this year was awarded to Dorothy Canfield, of Arlington, Vt., for her story "The Knothole." Third prize of $100 went to William Fifield, of Hollywood, Calif., for "The Fishermen of Patzcuaro," and a special award of $100 for a first published short story was awarded to Clara Laidlaw, of Mount Morris, Mich., for "The Little Black Boys."

The 25th anniversary of the prize awards this year was dedicated to Stephen Vincent Benet, only three-time first prize winner.

War Department Faces Land Sale

CLEVELAND, O., Nov. 19 (AP)—Postwar disposition of the vast real estate holdings that make the War Department one of the world's largest landlords is a serious problem that is receiving careful study, Undersecretary of War Robert P. Patterson said Nov. 17.

He told the National Association of Real Estate Boards that no "error-proof formula" had been discovered, but that the Department opposed several bills in Congress which would give former owners the first opportunity to repurchase the property.

Gettysburg Address 'Day' Sponsored by Loyal Legion

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 19—The immortal words of Abraham Lincoln at Gettysburg, spoken 80 years ago, on Nov. 19, 1863, are being spoken again today, and their application pointed out to modern America at programs in a dozen large cities.

This is a first step in a move started by the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, a Civil War organization of commissioned officers and their "senior sons" to make Nov. 19 national "Dedication Day," according to Paul Richey, Secretary of the Loyal Legion Foundation here.

Special "Dedication" meetings are being sponsored by commanderies of the Loyal Legion in a dozen or more cities, and radio networks are expected to read the Great Emancipator's address.

Great Address

"Through the years Lincoln's Gettysburg Address has come to be one of the greatest documents of the ages in its call to every loyal heart that we forever 'be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us'—'that these dead shall not have died in vain—that this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom—'" Mr. Richey notes.

It was just fourscore years ago that Lincoln uttered his speech, beginning:

"Fourscore and seven years ago our fathers brought forth on this continent a new nation, conceived in liberty. . . ."

The following words might have been uttered today, except that the present war is not a "civil" one:

"Now we are engaged in a great civil war, testing whether that nation or any nation so conceived and so dedicated can long endure."

And today millions, it is pointed out, are "highly resolved" that "government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth."

Governors and mayors of several states and cities have issued proclamations designating Nov. 19 as "Dedication Day," says Mr. Richey.

Cities Schedule Programs

Programs are scheduled in a number of cities.

Indianapolis' meeting is being held in the auditorium of the World War Memorial Shrine. The speaker is Dr. Stewart McClelland, President of Lincoln Memorial University, of Tennessee.

A request to President Roosevelt to issue a proclamation designating the day nationally as "Dedication Day" has not been definitely heard from, Mr. Richey says. Letters requesting state proclamations were sent to the Governor of each state, and requests for proclamations affecting cities were sent to mayors of most of the larger cities. The Loyal Legion also sent out asking newspaper and radio station co-operation.

Alaska-Based Travel by Air Looms for Postwar Tourists

Monitor Traveltalk

By M. Le Tour

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The race for air line routes, shipping franchises and postwar tourist dollars has barely begun along the Alaskan front which comprises the northern rim of the Pacific and the Great Circle route to the Orient, but already the shape of things ahead has begun to appear.

Whatever the history of the barge and ferry in America, these comparatively simple means of hauling goods and vehicles from place to place in quantities are playing a part in war commerce in Alaska.

San Francisco said good-by to most of its ferries when it built its two beautiful bridges, and some of those ferries went north to Puget Sound. From the latter busy harbor, however, have come tugboat and ferry men, including the noted Foss Brothers, to help Alaska move logs, lumber, military supplies and civilian goods around much of the 16,000 miles of coastline which make Alaska's shoreline the longest for any political entity in the world.

Whether it is American tradition or present policy that the Army and Navy shape the course of empire, so many long-awaited developments have come to Alaska since the armed forces arrived in earnest in 1939 and 1940 that Alaskans wonder how they got around at all before the era of modern airfields, air mail, inland and overland highways and docks and barge facilities.

Railroad Ferry Plan

Regional Forester B. F. Heintzleman of Juneau, who has directed a lengthy program of research into Alaska's timber and recreational facilities, has just announced hope of establishing a railroad car ferry service to link the cities of southeastern Alaska—Ketchikan, Juneau, Sitka, Skagway, Petersburg, and Wrangall—with Prince Rupert, British Columbia, which is the western terminus of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

The ferries would bring loaded railway cars to the Alaska cities, there to discharge needed commodities and in turn pick up lumber products, mild-cured salmon and halibut, other fishery products and perhaps tourists. The tourists will be driving over the new Alaska military highway to Fairbanks, then returning south to Haines, at the head of the inside passage, there to book ferry or steamer passage through one of the world's most beautiful waterways to Prince Rupert, Vancouver, British Columbia, or Seattle.

To operate a ferry system successfully, such as connects Seattle, Port Angeles, Anacortes, Everett and other Washington cities with Vancouver Island across Puget Sound, will call for repeal or amendment of the Jones Act which up until the war began prohibited movement of American goods across Canada to Alaska, or vice versa. An executive order suspended application of the Act during wartime. If the Alaska highway and the Prince Rupert railroad terminus are to have any part in developing postwar Alaska, the repeal must be permanent, say most Alaskans.

Other developments will largely be on a share-and-share-alike basis. Canada has the same right to use of waterways and air routes serving Alaska and Canada, as to American citizens, under already existing reciprocal agreements.

Shanghai Via Alaska

American airlines, however, are first into the field. The Northwest Airlines, builder of the route into Alaska that is served by the Alaska highway, and present serving Portland, Oregon, from the Twin Cities, has asked to operate to Shanghai, by way of Alaska and the Aleutians. Recently its officers asked the Civil Aeronautics Board to allocate franchises so private operators might make plans for the future.

Western Air Lines of Los Angeles, operator in southwestern United States for two decades, recently won a nonstop route from Los Angeles to San Francisco and asked that it be continued to Portland by way of Klamath Falls and Bend, Oregon, thence to Seattle and Alaska, serving the Panhandle (southeast Alaska) and terminating at Anchorage on the mainland.

Pan American Airways, pioneer link between Alaska and the States, has indicated it hopes to span the Bering Sea to Siberia and the great cities of the Far East. Lesser lines are also asking permission to expand.

It is confidently expected, too, that the coastal route from Vancouver, B. C., to Dawson Creek, B. C., will see the postwar construction of a highway. Support for this road has been voiced recently from Los Angeles and San Diego to Nome.

Debts of States Cut By Big Total in 3 Years

By the Associated Press

Chicago, Nov. 19

Gross debts of the states of the Union have been whittled down $617,257,000 in three years.

The Council of State Governments reports that the total had been reduced from $3,526,407,000 in 1940 to $2,909,150,000 this year. The reduction was attributed to increased revenues and decreased expenditures, especially a sharp drop in construction outlays.

Administration Outnumbered On Subsidies

Continued from Page 1

assumed, will come after the President vetoes it, when a compromise may come up.

Who Will Pay Bill?

Countering arguments on inflation, Chairman Steagall at one point declared "we haven't any inflation now that should disturb anyone." Many Congressmen in off-the-record conversations are frankly agreeable to "a little inflation."

Mr. Sumner's most popularly received remark was the statement that the issue is "whether we pay their (the consumers) grocery bill, or whether our grandchildren will pay it."

The sudden, dramatic and unexpected announcement that the Army isn't going to use all the money appropriated for it, throws a confusing element into the whole anti-inflation fight.

Representative J. Buell Snyder (D) of Pennsylvania, Chairman of the Army Appropriations Subcommittee, appeared to be as much astonished as anybody when he divulged the news.

The announcement inevitably weakens the Administration's demand for higher taxes. Congressmen will argue that there is no use bootsing taxes any further at a time when such sums are coming back into the Treasury.

It will doubtless be in vain for the Treasury to point out that this recapture of over $13,000,000,000 is a "paper" savings, of money that has never been spent. The argument for higher taxes is that it will capture "hot" dollars—money actually in the hands of the public, waiting for a chance to competitively boost prices.

If there was ever any hope that the Senate might raise the tax bill back to the figure urgently demanded by the Treasury, the Snyder announcement seemingly dispells it.

Army Warning

Selective Service officials warned against interpreting the $13,000,000,000 cut in the Army budget as reflecting a new cut in the military manpower requirements that would lessen the need for drafting pre-Pearl Harbor fathers.

They pointed out that personnel reductions through which the Army chopped $1,945,029,000 out of its 1944 appropriation were planned and announced last summer, and that the reduction was thoroughly discussed by the High Command at congressional hearings on the father draft in September.

Thus, they said, there has been virtually no change in the overall manpower requirements of both the Army and Navy.

These officials pointed out these figures when congressional opponents of the father draft interpreted the report of the Army's budget cut as "evidence" that fathers were not needed.

The OWI offered figures of increasing inflationary pressure today.

The three statistics show increased income, spending and saving for the second quarter of this year, compared to the same quarter of last year.

The jump in national income was $27,400,000,000 to $34,500,000,000, or more than a $7,000,000,000 increase in one quarter.

The jump in spending was from $19,800,000,000 to $22,300,000,000.

The jump in savings was from $6,100,000,000 to $8,700,000,000.

OWI comment on this: "Apparent economic pressures against Government price control (are) building higher than ever."

Jones Urges CCC Aid

CHICAGO, Nov. 19 (AP)—While Congress debated the white-hot issue of prohibting subsidy payments, Marvin Jones, War Food Administrator, urged today continuation of use of Commodity Credit Corporation funds for this purpose in 1944, rather than "abandoning something we have for something that may look better."

Support prices are needed by the farmer to meet production goals, Mr. Jones told the Illinois Agricultural Association.

"We all are working toward the same objective on the problem of preventing inflation," he said. "Naturally there are differences of opinion as to the methods we should use.

"The use of Commodity Credit Corporation funds helped to get our record food production this year. It proved successful. It worked. We want to continue it for 1944."

10,000 Workers to Lose Their Jobs In St. Louis Small Ammunition Plant

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 19 (AP)—Ten thousand of the more than 25,000 employees of the St. Louis Ordnance Plant will be released in the next several weeks in a production curtailment plan made necessary by a surplus of small arms ammunition, Lieut. Col. George V. Riley, commanding officer, said today.

The ordnance plant, a government-owned, contractor-operated facility, is two separate units with the McQuay-Norris Manufacturing Company making bullet cores and the United States Cartridge Company making finished rounds of small arms ammunition.

Layoffs at the rate of several hundred a week will begin immediately on the basis of seniority and existing labor contracts. No deadline for completing the 10,000 personnel cut was given.

Colonel Riley's announcement said:

"Reasons for the excess are the elimination of the submarine menace which means the savings on ammunition in convoys, and the superior firing power of .50-caliber incendiary machine-gun ammunition which has resulted in the use of less ammunition than originally anticipated. The Japanese evacuation of Kiska also has caused a surplus."

Since the beginning of the war the ordnance plant has produced more than 3,000,000,000 rounds of .30 and .50 caliber ammunition.

Retail Ceilings on Citrus Fruit Now Coming to Market to Be Cut

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19 (AP)—Retail ceilings for the citrus fruit now coming to market will be reduced 10 to 15 per cent compared with prices in the 1942-43 season, Price Administrator Chester Bowles announced yesterday.

The new program will allow growers a somewhat higher return than last season.

The national average retail ceiling for oranges will be 9.5 cents a pound, or 1.5 a pound less than last season, OPA said. For grapefruit 8 cents a pound will be the national average and for lemons 13.5. This is a reduction of one cent for grapefruit and 1.5 cents for lemons.

The ceilings, to be set forth in a forthcoming regulation, will provide the following maximum returns per box to the grower for fruit on the tree:

Florida and Texas oranges $2.41 new ceiling and $2.13 last year's ceiling; California and Arizona oranges $2.85 and $2.63; Florida and Texas grapefruit $1.64 and $1.54; California and Arizona grapefruit $1.95 and $1.67; all lemons $3.28 and $3.03.

Bus Line Opposes Slow Speed Limit

DETROIT, Nov. 19 (AP)—Great Lakes Greyhound Lines, in a brief filed with the Regional War Labor Board, says the 35-mile-an-hour wartime speed limit has failed to save rubber or gasoline to any appreciable extent.

The brief, made public Nov. 17 by the board, declares further that the speed limit has caused a "mental disturbance" among bus drivers with the result that accidents have been increased instead of reduced. It also has caused added wear on motors and equipment, the company claims.

The company made its assertions in connection with board proceedings on the subject of a drivers' bonus.

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The Home Forum

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR,
BOSTON

Our Blessings

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THANKSGIVING DAY in the United States is an annual day of rejoicing in God's benefits to the nation. It is a time of remembering all the things for which we are grateful and a time of giving thanks to the great Giver of all good.

In human vicissitudes life's billows at times may seem to overwhelm us, and it may even seem sometimes that all is lost; but when we turn to God in gratitude for His goodness and care, we find that no good which God gives can ever be lost, for God Himself is good, and is eternal and ever present.

Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, and author of its textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," begins the Preface of this remarkable book with the statement (p. vii), "To those leaning on the sustaining infinite, to-day is big with blessings." What a beautiful promise! To-day we may experience these blessings if we turn to God and depend on His infinite care and sustaining power. Infinite means boundless, measureless, without limits of any kind, inexhaustible. Then, since God's sustaining power is infinite, how vast it is—so great that nothing can ever interfere with its protecting influence or limit its scope of blessing to us!

No matter what trials have seemed to be ours in the past, if we turn to God and lean on His infinite care the promise is that the blessings are for today. Let us give up all other trusts and rely entirely on God for our good. Material supports fail because material power is not substantial, is not, in fact, power at all, for God is omnipotent, the only power. And this divine power is ever available to man by reflection.

* * *

Moses told the children of Israel of the many blessings that would come to them if they would hearken diligently unto the voice of God. He prophesied: "Blessed shalt thou be in the city, and blessed shalt thou be in the field. . . . Blessed shall be thy basket and thy store. Blessed shalt thou be when thou comest in, and blessed shalt thou be when thou goest out" (Deuteronomy 28:3, 5, 6). And he told them that not only would these blessings come to them, but they would "overtake them" if they were obedient to God's commands.

Christian Scientists are proving that this glorious promise still holds true. They find that when they trust and serve God with all their hearts He answers even before they call, and unsought blessings do indeed overtake them. They find that God blesses all they do when they act to glorify Him. When we forget ourselves in striving to bless others, God blesses both us and them. This is Love reflected in love, for God is divine Love, and man, as His image and likeness, reflects Love.

Jesus, the Master, began his wonderful Sermon on the Mount with a rehearsal of eternal and universal blessings. These have been named the Beatitudes. Rich blessings are in store for one who studies and applies them. The first is, "Blessed are the poor in spirit: for their's is the kingdom of heaven" (Matthew 5:3). This may sound puzzling to one not given to contemplating spiritual things. How, he may ask, are the poor in spirit blessed?

We find the answer in Jesus' teachings. Did not Jesus say that the kingdom of God, or the kingdom of heaven, is within us, and that to attain this kingdom or state of happiness within we must become as little children? Then surely the poor in spirit must be those who are humble, meek, teachable, ready to do God's will. Nothing could make one happier or more blessed than to reach the place where he is receptive to the good which God gives, where he acknowledges God as the only power, ever present, ever available, eternal. When, as little children, we take God's hand and let ourselves be guided by this all-loving, all-wise, all-powerful heavenly Father-Mother we find the way to enduring good and lasting happiness.

* * *

In one of her shorter writings, "Unity of Good," Mrs. Eddy says (p. 13), "Popular theology makes God tributary to man, coming at human call; whereas the reverse is true in Science." Many are taught that they must beseech God for His blessings; but Christian Science does, indeed, reverse this, for we learn in this Science that man is tributary to God and comes to his heavenly Parent, his Father-Mother, at the divine call, to partake of the blessings He is waiting to pour out on His beloved children.

The question is asked in Science and Health (p. 2), "Shall we plead for more at the open fount, which is pouring forth more than we accept?" Let us open our hearts to receive more of these blessings by counting those of which we already are aware. We shall soon see that we need not beseech God for more, but need only become receptive to what He continually bestows. He gives all good; and can we have more than all? Let us give thanks, then, for the infinite good which God has already given us—and not just one day in the year, but every day.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Swedish.]

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"WINTER IN THE PARK": *A Drypoint by Elias M. Grossman*

CENTRAL PARK, New York, has many attractions alike for the visitor and the artist. Mr. Grossman has captured one of the pleasant vistas which cause the pedestrian to linger in this pavilion.

In the background may be seen the skyscrapers, which loom from behind the fringe of trees, like castles in a fairyland. The fascination of arches is here well demonstrated.

Mr. Grossman has used arches in emphasizing such subjects as his "Adventure Calls," his "Scollay Square, Boston," and his "Rain on the Square, New York," reproductions of which have previously appeared in this newspaper.

"We Had Almost Forgotten—"

We had almost forgotten—
Through the boisterous ardors of springtime,
Through the clash of heat upon heat in summer,
Through the golden resplendence of autumn—
We had almost forgotten
How tremulous flakes of whiteness can drift and fall
In the cool dim air;
How they can cling an instant before they vanish,
Cling longer, gather together,
Spreading their feathery mantle.
We had almost forgotten
The fragile gentleness of snow.
Now again we know.

ROLAND ENGLISH HARTLEY

The Sophisticated Eskimo

ONE OF THE least changed things in Alaska is the Eskimo language, one of the most changed is their housekeeping. In the old days people sat on the floor or on the bed platform; today almost every household has chairs or stools. Most families possess several packing boxes which are used as reserve seats in case of visitors. Many Eskimos still prefer sitting on the floor, however.

Each family has some kind of a stove, about one third of them steel kitchen ranges imported from the States, of which they are very proud. Some of these stoves are costly modern affairs in bright enamel, with the usual dials and indicators, and represent an investment of several hundred dollars.

Nine out of ten households have sewing machines, thermos bottles, alarm clocks and flashlights. Some of the wealthy Eskimo families have electric plants, and their houses are wired for electricity. Practically every adult male has a telescope or field glass and a watch, and every family owns a primus stove, which is a gasoline stove operated on the forced air principle of a blow torch and is used in preparing the morning tea when it would take too long to make a fire, or more especially on the trail when a warm drink and sustaining food can be quickly prepared in a country where driftwood is scarce. It is taken along for cooking purposes on sea journeys in open skin boats, especially on the walrus hunts.

It has been said, with picturesque oversimplication, that the average household has a library of five books. The list includes a Sears Roebuck or Montgomery Ward catalogue, the Bible, a school reader, a hymnal and some aged novel. This is your modern Alaska Eskimo!—From "Here Is Alaska," by EVELYN STEFANSSON. (New York: Scribner.)

Våra välsignelser

Översättning från engelskan av ovanstående artikel i Kristen Vetenskap

TACKSÄGELSEDAGEN i Förenta Staterna är en årligen återkommande glädjedag över Guds välgärningar mot nationen. Det är en dag, då vi erinra oss allt vi ha att vara tacksamma för, och då vi frambära vårt tack till all god gåvas Givare.

I den mänskliga existensens skiftningar tyckas vågorna stundom uppsluka oss, och ibland kan det till och med förefalla som om allt vore förlorat, men när vi vända oss till Gud med tacksamhet för Hans godhet och omsorg finna vi, att intet gott, som Gud giver, någonsin kan förloras, ty Gud själv är god och evig och alltid närvarande.

Mary Baker Eddy, upptäckaren och grundaren av Kristen Vetenskap och författare till dess lärobok, *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* [Vetenskap och hälsa med nyckel till Skriften], börjar företalet till denna märkliga bok med förklaringen (sid. vii): "För dem som förlita sig på det uppehållande oändliga är denna dag rik på välsignelser." Vilket härligt löfte! I denna dag kunna vi erfara dessa välsignelser, om vi vända oss till Gud och lita på Hans oändliga omsorg och uppehållande makt. Oändlig betyder obegränsad, omätlig, utan inskränkningar av något slag, outtömlig. Eftersom Guds uppehållande makt är oändlig, huru väldig är den då icke—så stor, att intet någonsin kan störande ingripa i dess beskyddande inflytande eller begränsa fältet för dess välsignelser över oss!

Oavsett vilka prövningar vi tyckas ha haft att genomgå i det förflutna, så är löftet, att om vi vända oss till Gud och förtrösta på Hans oändliga omsorg, så gälla välsignelserna denna dag. Låt oss uppgiva all annan förtröstan och helt och hållet lita på att Gud giver oss allt gott. Materiella stöd slå fel, emedan materiell kraft icke är substantiell, i själva verket slls icke är makt, ty Gud är allsmäktig, den enda makten. Och denna gudomliga makt är alltid tillgänglig för människan genom återspegling.

* * *

Moses beskrev för Israels barn de många välsignelser, som skulle tillfalla dem, om de noga lyssnade till Guds röst. Han profeterade: "Välsignad skall du vara i staden och välsignad skall du vara på marken. . . . Välsignad skall din korg vara och välsignat ditt baktråg. Välsignad skall du vara vid din ingång, och välsignad skall du vara vid din utgång" (5 Mos. 28:3, 5, 6). Och han sade dem, att dessa välsignelser icke endast skulle tillfalla dem, utan de skulle "komma över dem", om de lydde Guds bud.

Christian Scientisterna [de Kristna Vetenskapsmännen] bevisa nu, att detta härliga löfte ännu står fast. De finna, att när de förtrösta på och tjäna Gud av allt hjärta, svarar Han dem redan innan de ropa, och oväntade välsignelser komma verkligen över dem. De finna, att Gud välsignar allt vad de göra, när de handla så att det förhärligar Honom. När vi glömma oss själva i vår strävan att välsigna andra, välsignar Gud både oss och dem. Detta är Kärlek, återspeglad i kärlek, ty Gud är gudomlig Kärlek, och människan, som är Hans avbild och likhet, återspeglar Kärlek.

Jesus, Mästaren, inledde sin underbara bergspredikan med ett uppräknande av eviga och universella välsignelser. Dessa ha benämnts "saligheterna". Rika välsignelser vänta den som studerar och tillämpar dem. Den första lyder: "Saliga äro de som äro fattiga i anden, ty dem hör himmelriket till" (Matt. 5:3). Detta kan tyckas förbryllande för dem som icke är van att begrunda andliga ting. Han frågar kanske: Hur bliva de i anden fattiga välsignade?

Vi finna svaret i Jesu lära. Sade icke Jesus, att Guds rike, eller himmelriket, är inom oss, och att för att uppnå detta rike eller lyckliga tillstånd inom oss, vi måste bliva lika de små barnen? Helt säkert måste då de i anden fattiga vara de som äro ödmjuka, saktmodiga, läraktiga och beredda att göra Guds vilja. Intet kan skänka mera lycka eller välsignelse än att uppnå den punkt, där vi bliva mottagliga för det goda, som Gud giver, och där vi erkänna Gud såsom den enda makten, alltid närvarande, alltid tillgänglig och evig. När vi liksom små barn fatta Guds hand och låta oss ledas av denna allälskande, allvisa, allsmäktiga, himmelska Fader-Moder, finna vi vägen till det bestående goda och varaktig lycka.

* * *

I en av Mrs. Eddys smärre skrifter, *Unity of Good*, säger hon (sid. 13): "Den populära teologin gör Gud underordnad människan och tror, att Han kommer på hennes kallelse, väremot i Vetenskapen motsatta förhållandet är sant." Många ha fått lära, att de måste bönfalla Gud om att få Hans välsignelser, men Kristen Vetenskap omkaster sannerligen detta, ty vi lära i denna Vetenskap, att människan är underordnad Gud och kommer till sitt himmelska Upphov, sin Fader-Moder, på den gudomliga kallelsen för att få del av de välsignelser, Han väntar på att utgjuta över Sina älskade barn.

I *Science and Health* ställes denna fråga (sid. 2): "Skola vi bedja om mera vid det öppna källsprånget, som utsänder mera än vi taga emot?" Låt oss öppna våra hjärtan för att mottaga mera av dessa välsignelser genom att erinra oss dem, vi redan äro medvetna om. Vi skola snart inse, att vi icke behöva besvärja Gud om att giva mera utan endast ha att bliva mottagliga för vad Han ständigt skänker. Han giver allt gott, och kunna vi äga mera än allt? Låt oss då frambära vårt tack för det oändliga goda, Gud redan har givit oss—och det icke blott en dag på året utan varje dag.

Upplysningar angående litteratur i Kristen Vetenskap, översatt till svenska, kunna erhållas genom förlaget, The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

Pattern of New York

ANY TIME YOU went by the apartment of a fine summer's day, there'd be Varinsky, in shirt and shorts, out on his small terrace, working. The wet cloths would have been off the clay model of a dog or the head of a man, or maybe he'd even be casting. Whatever he was doing, he'd be sure to say: "Hello, there. Sit down and have some fruit juice. This won't take long."

It always took quite a while, however, and you'd just sit there watching Varinsky working with the clay or perhaps painting away the afternoon. He'd talk while he worked and he'd talk about anything you wanted to talk about—theater, books, plays, the army, the Ballet Russe, rationing, or Varinsky. He likes to talk about Varinsky, but he has an odd, detached way of talking about him as if he weren't there. He thinks Varinsky is a good craftsman, both as sculptor and painter, and he can see what he's trying to do; but sometimes he falls so far short and that's deplorable, now, isn't it? If you tell him that Varinsky is really good, he smiles at you as broadly, as winningly as a small boy. His snub nose looks smaller than ever when he smiles and his almost black eyes shine. He laughs down in his throat and says in his soft, deep, resonant, yet slightly nasal voice that of course it is nice of you to say so, but how can you say it and mean it? Especially about the painting, which is so important, and in which there is so much farther to go?

* * *

Varinsky, you see, is painting New York. He is painting it in Washington Square, on his terrace, from Thirty-fourth Street, the East River, a bench in Central Park. It takes a lot of time and so you seldom see him anywhere when he isn't working. You wonder what he does for amusement. Then, suddenly, you know. He paints. And, when he doesn't paint, he works in clay.

Last summer, I met him one day on Fifth Avenue, hurrying along, hatless, toward the Fifties. "Listen," he said excitedly, "I'm having a show over here in the back yard of the galleries. You've *got* to see it. When can you come?"

"Why," I said, "this afternoon."

"Good," said Varinsky. "This is Saturday, so there won't be anybody around, but you come. I'll be there."

* * *

So I went, not because of his paintings, but because of him. The garden of the galleries was small, but there was a plane tree and Varinsky had planted flowers all around the high board fence. He had whitewashed the fence and the paintings were hung there in beautiful, deep white frames. He greeted me warmly and said: "Just look around and don't mind me. I'll be rushing about inside here, fooling with wire and strings and stuff, but I can hear every word you say."

I began to look at the pictures. I'd never seen one of them finished, so they were all completely new to me. They were watercolors, mostly conventional, but conventional with a difference. Washington Square in winter, with people like little black beetles. Central Park on a rainy night, with the fountain and two sailors leaning near it. The smokestacks over by the river, tall against a red sunset. The vicinity of the Zoo in April. Sunlight on a group of warehouses; and, marvelously, Thirty-fourth Street by moonlight.

At first, I couldn't say anything. I just kept staring at the pictures and they made me feel somehow extremely merry and happy. They were conventional, but they had such wonderful, bright colors in them and they were so clean. Finally, I said the usual things about them and then I asked Varinsky over to my place for supper and went out of the galleries to do the shopping.

* * *

As I started up the street, I saw a small man with a quaint face, who had on him, back and front, a sandwich board—a gay sandwich board, painted in bright colors to represent the galleries' garden. Back and front, the board said: "M. Varinsky" and "Pattern of New York." It also gave the address of the galleries. I laughed aloud and it came to me, suddenly, that nobody but Varinsky could possibly have thought up that little man and his sandwich board.

"Pattern of New York," I said musingly to myself, all the time I was buying eggs and green stuffs for supper. I walked home with my bundles in my arms, still thinking about it. There were the smokestacks against the sky, with the sun setting behind them and all of a sudden I saw them, not as I had always seen them, but as they were in Varinsky's painting—clean and possessed of a curious magnificence. I walked on slowly and as I walked, looking at the stacks, I began to see what it was that made Varinsky's paintings different. It was, simply, that "Pattern of New York" was Varinsky's pattern. The pictures were merry, vital, clear and alive. And they were like that because Varinsky had seen New York in that way. It was hard for me to get it straight in my mind, yet it was indubitably true that the New York of the pictures which had existed only in the eyes of Varinsky, until the pictures were painted, now existed for my eyes also. You could see from the smokestacks that it would be quite easy to see New York as Varinsky saw it, now that he'd shown you how. I thought excitedly: I must tell Varinsky this at supper. I wonder if he knows it?

Then, I stopped still on the street and chuckled to myself, remembering Varinsky's smile and twinkle when you praised his work—remembering his saying how much there was to do, how much farther to go. "Why, of course," I thought. "He knew it all the time."

* * *

He did and he does know it. But, for me, all this was quite a lesson; for, standing staring at the smokestacks, I saw one thing with incredible plainness. It was not merely that these were new and different paintings of New York. It was that New York was beautiful to Varinsky and that the painting of it was not only work, but more than that to him. It was fun and food and drink and music and rest and desire. It was work that was life itself. And so, the life was there, in the paintings.

It would have been nice to tell him this, except that he knew it already. He has known it for a long time.

GILBERT MAXWELL

In Selma Lagerlöf's Class

LIKE ALL nine- or ten-year-olds, I was active and curious, and naturally it was not considered fitting that I should go loafing about town. I thus received permission to attend the school lessons of the Brandberg girls, at least those I might possibly be able to follow. I began in the class of the younger sister Märta but, finding it dull there, I soon moved over to Ruth's class. The girls there were six or seven years older than I, but that made it so much the more interesting. The best things of all were the lessons given by Miss Selma Lagerlöf—here I got to see her in an entirely new light. She was quite unlike the other teachers, hardly ever heard any lessons, saying that she "took it for granted that they had conned them properly—it was scarcely possible to think otherwise, as the subject was so interesting." . . .

I can still see before me the whole scene. Miss Selma quietly hobbled in and sat down at her desk. For a minute or so she busied herself a little with the papers and pens and her nails, and then she began, in a low and rather monotonous voice, to expound the theme of the day. But before long she warmed to her subject and got thoroughly absorbed in it. I recollect that she was then dealing with Palestine, a country which she was to visit many years later. She described it as though she knew every corner of the Holy Land and had herself trudged along its white dusty roads and had lifted up her eyes to its blue hills. The Bible at that time was my favorite book, the one I most frequently read, but her geography lessons gave it a new color. I thought I felt on my tongue the bitter taste of those black olives which the shepherds ate with their unleavened bread while they rested in the olive groves, surrounded by their flocks. I felt the smell of their camel's-hair clothes in my nostrils, and shuddered at the thought of the dreary desolation round the shores of the Dead Sea.

I had long been convinced that Miss Lagerlöf had seen with her own eyes what she described in such glowing colors. Great, therefore, was my surprise, when she began just as plastically to depict the most remote and inaccessible parts of the globe, places where she could never possibly have set foot. The truth was that whatever she touched became living reality to us. She opened our eyes. . . .

It was the same with those historical personalities whom she called forth from the limbo of oblivion and made to figure awhile on her own special stage, illumined by the warm sheen of its footlights. In our history books they were mere statues, solemn, stiff, boring, and very remote from life. But when Selma for a while had pulled the strings, . . . they became so great and wondrous that we got quite dizzy when we looked up toward them from our Lilliput world. Surely there were some of us who felt an intense longing to follow their examples—to try and achieve something which would be of service to humanity and might possibly leave some little footprint behind.—From "In the Beginning Was the Light," by AMELIE POSSE-BRÁZDOVÁ. (New York: Dutton.)

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Detailed Organization Keyed Triumph of Civilian Uprising in Corsica

Courts Deal Swift Justice To Isle's 'War Criminals'

After more than a year at Allied Headquarters in North Africa, Ronald Stead, war correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor, is making a tour of the principal Mediterranean fronts. Today, Mr. Stead cables an interesting discussion of guerrilla warfare tactics from Corsica, where he has been weatherbound for the past few days. From Corsica, Mr. Stead will go to the fighting fronts in Italy.

By Ronald Stead

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor With the United Nations Forces in the Mediterranean Theater

SOMEWHERE IN CORSICA, EN ROUTE TO ITALY, Nov. 19—One consolation for having my journey to Italy interfered with by the bad weather that has been restricting Allied air activity on the battle front is that it has provided an opportunity to weigh the lessons of the brief Corsican campaign and to study the findings on the general situation in the first department of France to be liberated from the Germans.

Other persons have been engrossed in these matters too—Allied military experts interested in the tactical successes obtained by Corsican patriot guerillas and in the co-ordinated "underground" activities which preceded the actual uprising.

Much of what they are learning is likely to prove valuable in drawing up detailed plans for the liberation of France itself, for in many respects this strategically important Island—especially from the air point of view—reproduced conditions of France in miniature.

Excellent Organization

What impresses observers most is the excellent organization behind the successes of the uniformless Corsicans and civilians with little or no orthodox military training. They operated essentially on a local basis. Each man in each small group knew exactly what was required of him according to plans laid long in advance and had intimate knowledge of the terrain over which he was called on to operate.

These activities can be divided under three main headings—sabotage, road blocking, and sniping.

The job of the groups intrusted with the first was to sever civil and military telephone lines and destroy radio installations used by the Germans.

The work of groups doing the second was to improvise effective barriers on the roads and cover them by small-arms fire so that Germans seeking to remove the obstacles could be eliminated and their arms, ammunition, uniforms, and other equipment seized.

Cunning Ambushes

The chief concern of groups occupied with the third activity was to "rattle" the Germans by cunningly cited ambushes—at sharp road bends, narrow defiles, or other places where the enemy's range of vision was limited and detours were impossible—and then disappear into the "macuis," or scrub of the mountain foothills ready to repeat the performance elsewhere.

They picked off isolated Germans such as dispatch riders and removed them speedily from the roadway so following soldiers had nothing to warn them of the lurking danger ahead. In the case of formations, the gerrillas' instructions were to let the leaders go by before opening fire, then let fly at the main body of the soldiers seeking to take cover. They shot up vehicles and pulled them across the road as barriers to be covered by marksmen.

All this was the result of training they had received clandestinely over a period of months as part of the scheme developed by a Corsican Major who had spent considerable time in North Africa studying how best to organize the patriots' resistance for the day when they could go into action with promise of speedy assistance from the troops of France's North African army.

Master of Disguise

This man—Maj. Colonna d'Istria, a member of one of the oldest Corsican families — is a master hand at disguise and it now is legendary on Corsica how one day he eluded close search by 1,200 Germans, who had Gestapo agents in every village, just as the Italians until surrender had members of the OVRA secret police. He now is regarded as sort of a Robin Hood of modern Corsica.

Major d'Istria is a regular army officer and could have worn a military uniform while fighting against the Germans. But he never did so and remained in civilian clothes, taking the same chance as his men of being shot as an irregular without benefit of military status if captured.

He is one of Corsica's "Big Five" of the National Front movement which clandestinely planned the rising against the enemy and carried it out so successfully. Those five now are concerned with working out in Corsica a pattern of liberation such as Frenchmen hope to be engaged upon soon in Metropolitan France.

"Big Five" of Corsica

The "Big Five" are Major d'Istria, a Professor Giovoni, Maurice Choury, François Vittori, and Georges Poli. There was a sixth—Henri Maillot—but he now is a leading light in the local "Fighting French" movement launched early in November.

This, however, is Gen. Charles de Gaulle's organization. It is not a rival show, but it is a parallel and separate one. The Original Fighting French do not view it with unqualified approval. Neither do the majority of the "National Fronters," who identify themselves with the regular de Gaullists. M. Maillot says it is all right for them to do that and claims his organization finds an acceptable place for Corsicans who are not sympathetic to the Communist ideals of many National Fronters. In short, it is a right-wing setup.

The situation, according to M. Maillot, is one that can be a National Fronter and support General de Gaulle's Fighting French or one can join the Maillot brigade and support Fighting France without being a National Fronter.

Confusing Position

The position is rather confusing. And that is true of the Corsican situation as a whole, for since Corsica has been liberated, all sorts of political groups have arisen to make their presence known. What these amount to in political effectiveness cannot be determined until the elections, and these are unlikely to take place for some months.

The call-up of young Frenchmen into the French armed forces and the breakdown of communications on some parts of the Island as a result of the fighting with the Germans are offered as two main reasons for delaying the elections.

What is admitted freely, however, is that the lead was taken in the actual uprising by the young Communist set and that the Communist Party is strong and well organized through French members and by being subjected to "educational influences," in other words, the "National Front," where it is said other forms of political thought predominate.

Settlement of Accounts

Meanwhile, pending the elections, a settlement of accounts is going on as a result of work by the Commission d'Epuration — Purge Committee—that now is no longer accepting accusations against Corsicans or Frenchmen for having cooperated willingly with the Axis or Vichy.

After Nov. 15, no further indictments on such counts are listened to. And now civil and military courts are dealing with persons denounced and apprehended—traitors, oppressors, collaborationists, "black marketeers," and other local "war criminals" arraigned for trial as enemies of Corsica.

Some of these are in prison already, with their arrests ratified by Charles Luizet, described in the newspapers as "First Prefect of Liberated Corsica." This Frenchman signed papers that were admission tickets to barbed-wire inclosures in North Africa for many of the worst and most immediate cases.

2,000 Affected

In addition to them, more than 2,000 individuals are affected by charges of "fifth columnism" or other antipatriotic activities. Every accusation has been made in writing and signed by the person making it, though in a majority of cases the signature is a formal one by the head of a local branch of the National Front or some other patriotic organization.

Some accusations are clumsy scrawls by peasants in the mountains. It makes no difference. All charges are examined—quickly—and by New Year's Eve every case is to have been dealt with, decisions taken, and sentences carried out subject to ratification of the court findings.

A great deal of trivial stuff has to be discarded, but serious and formal charges range from giving information about Corsican patrols to the Germans to being an active Axis lackey in administrative office. In short, a great many persons are feeling decidedly uncertain as to their future in Corsica today.

Paper Examination

The examination is largely a paper one, owing to the difficulty of assembling witnesses in many cases, and sentences can vary between execution for the gravest offenses to the equivalent of restricted movement, internment, deportation, or "administrative penalty."

The last applies to persons who are considered to have forfeited the right to continue their existing means of livelihood—such as a schoolteacher who has been too friendly with the Germans or Italians.

The President of the Purge Commission, instigated by the French Committee of National Liberation in Algiers but composed of Corsicans, is Toussaint Chiappini, formerly Prosecuting Avocat of Madagascar. He emphasizes that the Commission has been concerned primarily with collaborationists whose activities were notorious and widely known. Unsupported charges have been thrown out.

He takes the view that "everything we do in Corsica in this clean-up is an experiment with a bearing on France itself."

Official United States Marine Corps from Harris & Ewing

American Jazz Echoes in a Tropical Jungle

Soviet Paper Calls for Time

By the Associated Press

Moscow, Nov. 19

The Russian Government newspaper Izvestia yesterday opposed the tying-up of small European countries "in theoretically planned groups" and called for a transition period after the war to permit these states to determine their own futures.

The article said the Soviet point of view, based on suspicion of any federation which might oppose Russia, was placed before the tripartite conference of foreign ministers here and met no objections from the United States or Britain.

Premature linking of States in Central Europe "might bring dangerous consequences for those countries as well as for the future peaceful development of Europe," Izvestia said.

The paper cited three reasons for opposing immediate consideration of postwar union of the small countries:

1. The governments in exile lack close bonds with their nations and cannot guarantee the sentiments of the people.

2. The new governments established immediately after liberation will not be stable or authoritative enough to decide on federation.

3. Only after the postwar period becomes stable and small countries acquire confidence in independence can discussion of confederation become useful.

"This does not mean the Soviet Union is not ready at the proper time to study the question in the light of experience in postwar co-operation with the other United Nations and with consideration of the circumstances of the postwar period," the paper said.

At the same time two other considerations were suggested:

1. It would be unjust for the small German satellites, as members of any postwar federation, to obtain the same advantages as the victims of aggression and occupation.

2. The Soviet Union would firmly reject the policy of resurrecting the 1918 "cordon sanitaire" union of eastern European states against Russia, "no matter how it is disguised."

Contingent of Wacs Arrives in Italy

WITH THE FIFTH ARMY IN ITALY, Nov. 18. Delayed. (AP)—The first Wac to put foot on the continent of Europe was private Lora O. Howieson, Pittsburgh, Pa., who was among the first contingent of Wacs to arrive in Italy.

Private Howieson with 54 other Wacs, two officers, and one Arab dog nicknamed "Doublemint," arrived late yesterday and spent today getting quarters in order while a buzz of excitement ran through the ranks of lonely males around Fifth Army Headquarters.

"We thought we were going to be left in North Africa and forgotten," Private Howieson said. "And we are pleased to be back with our friends who left us when the Fifth Army invaded Italy."

Officers who led the Wac contingent are first Lieut. Cora Foster, College City, Pa., and Second Lieut. Miriam Butler, Reno, Nev.

Nonlaborites In Australia Get Together

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CANBERRA, Australia, Nov. 19—Nonlabor parties got together this week in New South Wales and agreed to unite in a new party called the Liberal Democratic Party.

As soon as details of organization have been completed, the proposal will be placed before nonlabor groups in other States, and it is believed that the new party may prove popular throughout the Commonwealth, thus a means of strengthening the opposition to the powerful Labor Party of Prime Minister John Curtin, now in power.

It is considered likely, however, that the United Country Party, while working in close co-operation with the new party, will retain its identity "because of need for special watch over the countryman's interests."

The new name for the nonlabor party was taken from the Liberal Democratic Party, which was formed just before the last election by business interests who were afraid that the old United Australia party, formerly the spearhead of nonlabor politics, was so discredited that its chances of ousting the Labor Party were gone forever.

Each of the nonlabor groups which it is disbanding will throw in its funds in a common pool and elect a new leader and executive. The Liberal Democratic Party's name has been adopted as the one most likely to appeal to voters who want a democratic but not labor control.

Ramirez on Shaky Steed In Argentine Dictatorship

How Argentina's dictatorial regime continues to deflate anti-Axis hopes for closer co-operation by Argentina with other nations in the Americas is disclosed in two articles, the second of which follows.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LIMA, Peru—Gen. Pedro Ramirez, astride a dictatorial saddle in Argentina, is not too happy about his position, the weakness of which has become more apparent. He still is much of a mysterious man to the average citizen and highly colored and widely circulated portraits have failed to gain any popularity for him. The swift and petty changes in internal administration would suggest a weak thought and a wavering hand, which, in turn, would square with the report that the real government of the country is dictated in the barracks or at army headquarters by a junta or council.

The force employed to maintain internal "law and order" is reflected in the extreme precautions of General Ramirez to safeguard his own person. He visited the Hippodrome in Palermo the other day. Two thousand officers and men from 46 city police districts acted as his guard. In addition, there were 800 detectives from the Criminal Investigation Department and a company of tear-gas operators, and another specially selected "fire-fighting" company with hose-piping ready. Sixty mounted police patrolled the entrance and the "general staff" directed the safety precautions from the grandstands. The detectives circulated secretly among the crowds, while the uniformed police were posted one every two yards wherever General Ramirez visited.

General Ramirez often is found in the company of Roman Catholic Church representatives, particularly the Army chaplains, who are believed to exert considerable influence and pressure on him. The power wielded by the Roman Catholic Church over the new regime is a byword in Buenos Aires. The General receives priests—again, especially army chaplains—frequently at the Casa Rosada.

Many rules and regulations—affecting the employment, dress, and cosmetics of women, even governing the hose of feminine employees of Government offices—have caused ribaldry. Some, such as restrictions on betting facilities, have been well received.

Church Influence

But the Roman Catholic Church, or at least the Buenos Aires representatives with influence over the regime, share the anticommunist bias of the land-owning and ruling classes. The un-Christian trait of racial discrimination also has been detected in the same quarters. The large Jewish population of Buenos Aires has its fears, some well justified. President Roosevelt's statement at a recent press conference in Washington saved them their local newspaper, summarily closed down after 30 years' publication.

The Army chaplains have been given special radiocasting favors since General Ramirez took charge. They harangue the soldiers in the barracks on the dangers of communism. They appear on public platforms and write extensively in the newspapers. El Pueblo, their organ of expression, came out with the suggestion that all Argentine boys exempted from military service should be sent to labor camps for one year's discipline. It has since transpired that the Ramirez Administration itself has been considering the idea of "labor battalions," whose similarity with an early scheme of Hitler's cannot be overlooked.

The Roman Catholic Church, which to all intents and purposes is a state church in Argentina, feels sure of itself. There are demands to refuse entry into Argentina of Protestant mission and education workers, for a complete monopoly of religious teaching in State and private schools and for the suppression of Free Masonry. It is getting its own way a good deal through rushed decrees of dictatorship. Priest-writers are eulogistic regarding their representation in the Cabinet. Whatever they write and whomever they attack, there is no censorship for them. Leaders and advocates of nationalism, the Argentine version of which is not far removed from fascism, experience similar freedom.

Position Clear

The ultranationalistic policy of the Ramirez regime is more definite and is clearly written. At times, it seems almost antiforeign. Members of the governing coterie are circumspect in their public statements but few disguise their feelings in private conversation. Many are definitely anti-American. They offer no reason for it, but they give the impression of blaming Washington for having allegedly maneuvered Argentina into an uncomfortable diplomatic and economic corner. They do not blame themselves.

Many of the nationalist measures are taken in a vengeful mood, only a few to meet war emergencies. There is, however, the semblance of a long-term economic policy to become more self-supporting in manufactures. This requires careful nursing of relationships with Chile and Brazil, to obtain minerals and raw produce—cotton, for instance—for the expansion of Argentine industry, and straight penetration of, say, Paraguay and Bolivia, in the Amazon hinterland. This penetration fluctuates from the refined to the crude. There is the pardoning of the Paraguayan debt, but there also is the railway pact with Bolivia which hints, paradoxically, of oil. Both these countries fear Argentine penetration but can do little about it. It is not beyond the bounds of possibility that eventually Argentina may develop into a direct competitor of the United States for Bolivian rubber and tin, possibly even oil. La Paz and Asuncion may yet become important centers of North and South American diplomatic contests.

Ultranationalism is evidenced in every sphere of administration. Although the Constitution guarantees equal rights for all, native and foreign-born, President Ramirez has indicated clearly that this will not be practiced. He has discriminated between those who were born to and those who acquired Argentine citizenship. When a representative body of Argentines, consisting of elder statesmen, experienced ambassadors, Conservative, Radical, and Socialist Party leaders, industrialists, and intellectuals, appealed in writing for a return to the Constitution, General Ramirez issued a tirade and threatened them with the "consequences" of their acts. He said national problems must be solved by "the owners of the house and not by the guests, whatever may be the rights they invoke"—which include Argentine citizenship. Only a few of the signatories were naturalized Argentines. The majority were distinguished citizens and servants of the State, but they were labeled by the President as Communists and anti-Argentines.

Totalitarian supporters express satisfaction over the way government is shaping for them. Censorship is now completely handled by the Press Bureau in the presidential palace and is run by military officers with Lieut.-Col. Hector J. Ladcovat in command. He has the power of life and death over newspapers excepting on those rare occasions when a foreign executive or an ambassador can put in a good word. Several foreign-language newspapers have suffered punishment, especially those of democratic trend. All must print their editorials in Spanish or sacrifice postal privileges.

The Mayor of Buenos Aires, Gen. B. B. Pertine, is openly totalitarian in sympathies and has numerous connections with the Nazi community including one through a Siemens-Schukert directorship. He was quick in accepting the Government's advice to dismiss municipal employees who signed the appeal for a return to the Constitution. The municipal censorship has again been interfering with the cinema, the latest ban being on an American film alleged to portray Fascist Spain disparagingly.

Nationalist youths who have demonstrated in the principal city avenues and stoned democratic newspapers, La Prensa and La Nacion among them, have gone unpunished.

Message to a War-Torn World: Brotherhood of All Pervades Woodland

By a Staff Artist

'Vangnomes' of the Forest Feed the Animals and Birds as Thanksgiving Grace

Today's Closing Prices on N. Y. Stock Exchange; Financial News and Comment

Today's Sales' (est.) 1,000,000
Previous day's sale 828,380
1943 volume to date 252,613,723
1942 volume to date 101,778,690

Average Price of 60 Stocks
By the Associated Press

		Prev. day	
Thursday	47.7		47.5
Month ago	50.5	Year ago	39.8
1943 high	53.3	1943 low	41.7

Senior Utility Issues Lead Market Rise

NEW YORK, Nov. 19 (AP) — Strong buying of utility preferreds and specialties today touched off the best stock market rally in more than a month.

The list got off to a slightly mixed start in relatively slow dealings. Individual demand then began to assert itself and, at the best, leading rails and industrials displayed gains of 1 to 3 or more points. Top issues of Electric Power & Light jumped 13 to 15 points to new 1943 highs. Activity picked up on the recovery and transfers for the full stretch were around 1,000,000 shares. Advances generally were well maintained near the close.

Credit for the forward swing was given mainly to rising optimism over taxes and the belief the slide of the past several weeks had put the list in a much healthier technical shape. Light year-end tax selling persisted and some customers were inclined to proceed warily pending outcome of the expected Roosevelt-Churchill-Stalin meeting. Dividends, actual and potential, again served as a bolstering influence.

Conspicuous on the upside were senior issues of United Corp., American Power & Light and Standard Gas. In front were Western Union "A," Santa Fe, Southern Railway, Morris & Essex, Dome Mines, Bethlehem, Chrysler, General Motors, Goodrich, U. S. Rubber, Montgomery Ward, International Harvester, Westinghouse, Texas Co., American Smelting, du Pont and U. S. Gypsum.

Exceptions were the lately soaring liquor shares which nose-dived at the last in the wake of a Detroit court decision temporarily restraining the Tom Moore Distillery Co. from paying its recently declared whisky dividend. American Distilling, up 4 points at one time, lost all of this and much more. Allied Mills also retreated briskly.

At Chicago wheat was up ⅞ to 1⅛ cents a bushel. Cotton, toward the finish, was off 20 to 30 cents a bale.

Among curb climbers were preferreds of Electric Bond & Share, Cities Service and the second preferred "A" of Electric Power & Light. In front were common issues of Electric Bond & Share, Cities Service, N. J. Zinc and United Gas.

Rail Bonds Higher

Advances of fractions to around 3 points in a selected group of rails gave the bond market a firmer footing today.

At the start of the final hour heavy buying produced maximum gains in more than half a dozen issues of the Baltimore & Ohio. Other corporates with good gains included loans of the North Western, Boston & Maine, Central of Georgia, Central Pacific, Rio Grande Western, International Hydro Electric 6s and International Telephone 4½s and 5s.

South American issues were the most active in the foreign department. Gainers included Sao Paulo stamped 8s and Rio Grande do Sul 8s.

Over-the-Counter Securities

Approximate prices compiled under supervision of Boston Securities Traders' Association and National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. These prices may have been higher or lower during the day.

Industrial Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna-Standard Engineering	4½	5½
American Barge Line Co	9⅝	10½
American Hardware Co	25	27
American Manufacturing	35½	38½
American Manufac 5 pf	85¾	..
American Wringer Co	..	7⅞
Amoskeag Company	34¾	..
Amoskeag Company pf	74¾	..
Appleton Company	32	35
Applied Arts Corp	2½	3⅜
Arlington Mills	38½	41⅝
Atlas Plywood Corp pf	98	99
Automobile Banking Corp A	1¾	2½
Automobile Banking 41.50 pf	16⅜	18¾
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co	31⅛	33⅝
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co pf	104½	..
Bendex Home Appliance	5⅝	7⅛
Berkshire Fine Spinning	12¾	13⅝
Berkshire Fine Spin 15 pf	45½	..
Bird & Son Inc 5 pf	99½	..
Boston Wharf Company	19½	21
Boston Woven Hose & Rubber	31¼	34
Brown Co	1.40	1.70
Brown Co pf	28½	29¼
Campbell A & S Co Inc	5¾	6¾
Central Railway Signal A	38½	40½
Chapman Valve Manufac	29⅛	32
Colliver Insulated Wire Co	13½	16½
Crowell-Collier Pub Co	28⅛	30¾
Dewey & Almy Chemical Co	25½	27½
Domestic Finance Corp pf	24¾	26½
Draper Corporation	68¾	71¾
Dwight Manufacturing Co	18½	21
Eastern Corporation	6	7¾
Eastern Corporation pf	17½	19¾
Exolon Co	11⅛	13
Family Finance	22½	24½
Family Finance pf A	43¾	48¾
Food Fair Stores Inc	30½	32½
Fruit of the Loom	35¼	37¾
General Fire Extinguisher	30½	32½
General Machinery	14¾	16½
Giddings & Lewis Mach Tool	18¼	20½
Goodall Worsted Company	84½	91¾
Graton & Knight Co pr pf	36½	39¼
Graton & Knight Co 7 pf	11½	13
Graton & Knight Co pr pf	94½	98½
Great Northern Paper Co	32¼	35¼
Greenfield Tap & Die 8 pf	30½	32½
Greenfield T & D 31.50 cv pf	55¾	..
Harrington & Richardson	15	..
Haskelite Mfg Co	1¼	2
Heywood-Wakefield Co	8½	9¾
Heywood-Wakefield Co pf B	17½	18½
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co	14⅞	16½
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co pf	14⅜	16¼
Hooker Electro Chem	29¼	31½
International Machine Tool	6⅜	7¼
Kendall Company	49	..
Kennedy's Inc pf	8½	9¾
Landers Frary & Clark	19¼	21½
Lincoln Stores Inc	33¼	35½
Lincoln Stores 7	21¼	23¾
Long-Bell Lumber Co	10⅞	..
Ludlow Mfg & Sales Co	47¾	55¾
Marathon Paper Mills	105	109
Marlin-Rockwell Corp	36½	39½
Merck & Co	58½	61½
Merck & Co 4½s pf	109¼	..
Merrimack Manufacturing	34¾	38
Merrimack Manufacturing pf	85¾	88½
Mi'Mal & Thermit Corp	19¼	21¾
Millers Falls Company	19¼	21¾
Missouri-Kansas Pipe Line	9¾	10¾
Nashawena Mills	7½	8½
Nashua Gummed & C Paper	14¾	16¾
Nashua Manufacturing Co	89¾	..
Nashua Manufac Co 1st pf	89¾	92½
Nashua Manufac Co 2d pf	68½	70½
National Chemical & Mfg	28¾	28¾
National Shirt Shops	4¾	5¾
Naumkeag Steam Cotton	13¾	15¾
Newmarket Manufac Co	54	58
Nicholson File Company	13⅞	15¾
Nonquitt Mills	34½	37¼
Ohio Finance	27¾	31
Panhandle East Pipe Line	37¾	39¾
Parker Appliance	39¼	42½
Plymouth Cordage Company	12¾	14½
Quincy Mkt Cold Stor&W	112	116½
Quincy Mkt C&W 5 pf	84	..
Remington Arms Co Inc	3	3½
Saco Lowell Shops Inc pf	25¾	..
Saco Lowell Shops Inc	25¾	28
Sagamore Manufacturing Co	25¾	..
Sanford Mills	31⅜	34¾
Submarine Signal Co	23½	26
Tampax Inc	5	5¾
Triumph Explosive Inc	23½	25½
United Elastic Corp	14⅝	16¼
US Envelope Co	58¾	64½
US Envelope Co 7 pf	116½	121½
Waltham Watch Co 6 pf	47	..
Waltham Watch Co 7 pf	10½	..
Wamsutta Mills Inc	19¾	22½
Warner & Swasey Co	72¾	80¾
Warren Bros Class B	35¾	38¾
Warren Bros Class C	10¾	11¾
Wickwire Spencer Steel	10¾	12½
*Ex-dividend; †Not qualified for sale in Massachusetts.		

Insurance Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna Casualty (4a)	136½	144½
Aetna Insurance (1.60a)	52¾	55¾
Aetna Life (1.20a)	32¾	34¾
Agricultural (3a)	75½	79
American Alliance (1a)	22	24
American Casualty Company	47¾	49¾
American Equitable (1)	10⅝	12¼
American Insurance Newark (½a)	15	16½
American Re-Insurance (1½a)	54¾	57¾
American Reserve	15¾	16½
American Surety (2½)	58¼	60¾
Baltimore-American (.20a)	7	8
Bankers & Shippers (3a)	82½	87½
Boston (16a)	550	575
Camden Fire (1)	21¼	22½
City of New York (1e)	16¾	18½
Connecticut General Life (1)	33¾	35¾
Continental Casualty (1.20a)	37½	40
Federal (1.40)	42½	45½
Fire Assn Philadelphia (2a)	60	63½
Fireman Fund (82F) (3)	82½	86½
Firemen's Newark (1.40)	87	91
Franklin Fire (1a)	12¾	13¾
General Reinsurance (2)	37½	39½
Gibraltar Fire & Marine (½a)	43	46
Glens Falls (1.60)	17¾	19¾
Globe & Republic (½)	41¾	44½
Great American Insurance (1a)	87⅛	91
Hanover (1.20)	27½	29¾
Hartford Fire (2a)	26½	28½
Hartford Steam Boiler (1.60a)	92½	97
Home Insurance (1.20a)	42¾	45¾
Homestead (½F)	30½	31½
Ins Co North America (2a)	39½	41½
Jersey Insurance (N Y (16)	81¼	85¼
Knickerbocker (½)	37¾	40¾
Maryland Casualty	6¾	7¾
Massachusetts Bond (3a)	87½	94½
Merchants&Mfrs of N Y (.40)	6¾	7¾
Merchants Fire Associa (1½a)	67½	74½
National Fire (2)	43½	48¾
National Liberty (.20a)	86½	90½
National Union (.20a)	8¾	9½
New Amsterdam Casualty (½F)	184	194
New Brunswick (1½a)	27¾	29¾
New Hampshire (1.60a)	28½	30¾
New York Fire (.80)	25½	27½
North River (1)	24¾	26¾
Northeast Insurance	68¾	71¾
Northern (3a)	18½	20½
Pacific Fire (5)	6	7¾
Pacific Indemnity (2a)	17¾	19¾
Peerless Casualty Company	103½	110½
Phoenix (2a)	45¾	47¾
Preferred Accident (.80a)	12¾	13¾
Providence-Washington (1a)	85	89
Reinsurance Corp N Y (.075g)	14¾	16½
Republic Ins Co Texas (1.20)	25½	27¾
Revere (Paul) Insurance (1.20a)	28	28
St Paul Fire & Marine (1a)	23¾	24½
Seaboard Surety (½F)	29¼	30¾
Security (1.40)	48¾	51½
Springfield (4½a)	35¾	38¾
Standard Accident	123½	129
Travelers (4a)	453	473
United States Fid & Guar (1a)	34½	36½
United States Fire (2)	48¼	51
United States Guar (1.80a)	89	94
Westch ter (1.20a)	31½	33½

a—Also extra or extras. e—Paid last year. f—Declared or paid so far this year.

Investment Trusts

Management

	Bid	Asked
Affiliated Fund Inc	2.87	3.14
Amerex Holding	21.50	23.375
American Business Shares	12.30	13.22
Bond Inv Tr of America	98.15	102.24
Boston Fund	15.37	16.53
Broad Street Investing	23.39	27.45
Bullock Fund	13.44	14.74
Canadian Investment Fund	3.05	3.35
Century Shares Trust	27.10	29.14
Chemical Fund	28.50	30.68
Christiana Securities Co	2180.00	2305.00
Commodity Corp	2.05	2.20
Consolidated Investment Tr	34.75	37.75
Dividend Shares	1.12	1.23
Eaton & Howard Bal Fd	19.78	21.22
Eaton & Howard Stock Fd	11.59	12.44
Equity Corp $3 pf	27.58	29.66
Equity Corp $3 pf	29.30	31.75
Fidelity Fund Inc	16.68	17.93
Fund Investors Inc	19.16	21.01
General Capital	29.79	32.03
General Investors Trust	.79	.87
Incorporated Investors Tr	1.08	1.18
Institutional Sec: Bank Group	18.36	19.68
Inst Sec: Insurance Group	.79	.87
Keystone Custodian Funds	1.08	1.18

Bid	Asked
B-1	29.14
B-2	27.93
B-3	18.91
B-4	9.31
K-1	16.78
K-2	19.10
S-1	24.43
S-2	12.62
S-3	9.43
S-4	3.99
Loomis Sayles Mut Fd	18.49
Loomis Sayles 2nd Fd	..
Maryland Fund	37.10
Mass Investors Tr	3.95
Mass Inv 2d Pfd	19.42
Mutual Invest	9.53
Nation Wide Voting	9.74
New England Fund	1.15
Old Colony Trust Assoc	11.40
Plymouth Fund Inc	18.125
Putnam Fund	.44
Quarterly Income Shares	12.76
Railway & Light Sec	5.85
Railway & Light Sec pf	11.875
Repub Invest Fund	105.00
Scudder Stevens & Clark	3.07
Spencer Trask Fund	86.77
State Street Investment	12.68
Trusteed Am Bk "B"	74.79
Trusteed Industry Shs	.83
Wellington Fund	.88

Fixed and Unit Type

Assoc Stand Oil	..	..
Corp Tr A A mod. acc mod	5.875	6.625
Cumulative Trust Shares	2.54	..
Diversified Tr C	4.45	..
Diversified Tr D	3.40	4.05
Foundation Tr Shrs A	5.10	5.80
Fund Tr Shrs A	3.50	4.05
North Am Bond Tr Ctfs	4.43	5.14
North Am Tr Shrs 1953	38.375	..
North Am Tr Shrs 1955	1.97	..
North Am Tr Shrs 1956	2.53	..
North Am Tr Shrs 1958	2.47	..
Super of Am Tr AA	2.11	..
US Elec Lt & Pow "A"	2.14	..
US Elec Lt & Pow "B"	15.60	..
	1.55	..

Investment Banking

Blair & Co	..	..
First Boston Corp	1.75	2.125
	20.00	22.00

ex-dividend. s—Sales prices as of 1 p. m. loss if not held 3 years.

Foreign Bonds

9	Arg 4s'72Feb		
5	Arg 4s'72Aug		
10	Arg 4½s'71		
10	Australia 5s55		
3	Australia 4½s58		
28	Brazil 8s26-57		
13	Braz 6½s26-57-47		
4	Canada 4s60		
3	Canada 3½s61		
6	Chile 6s59-57a		
4	Chile 6s60sad		
2	Chile 6sJan61s		
1	Colom 6s61Oct		
20	Colomb 3s70		
1	Copenh 5s53		
1	Mex 4s04asd54		
30	Peru 1st6s50		
10	Peru 2d6s61		
4	RioGdoS 6s68		
2	SaoPCty 8½s57		

	Bid	Asked
	37½	40
	60	62½
	82½	86½
	91	91
	12¾	13¼
	87	89
	103	103
	104½	104½
	104½	104½
	53	53
	104¼	104¼
	77	78½
	80¾	83½
	68¾	69¾
	73½	74½
	98¾	98¾
	80¼	80¼
	64¾	64¾
	3	3½
	31	33½
	93	93
	104¾	104¾
	104¼	104¼
	92½	92½
	104¼	104¼
	104½	104½
	28	30½
	27¾	28¼
	27¾	27¾
	29	30
	37	40
	39¾	41
	28¾	30¼
	68½	70
	83½	85½
	54½	55½
	100¾	100¾
	105	105
	101¼	101¾
	43¾	44½
	107	107½
	99¾	99¾
	84	84
	105½	105½
	12¾	12¾
	39¼	39½
	107¾	107¾
	66	67¾
	28¾	29¼
	19¾	19¾
	81½	81½
	97¾	98¼
	101	101
	43	43½
	58	58
	40	40¾
	78	78
	43¼	44¼
	64	64
	58	58
	58	58
	58	58

News and Comment About Business, Industry, Economics and Finance

Advertising's Role Stressed By Morgenthau

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 19—Advertising can play an important role in preparing public opinion against acceptance of early peace proposals favorable to the Axis and in urging that unconditional surrender be demanded, according to Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Secretary of the Treasury.

Advertisers face the biggest selling job in history, with practically no precedent to go on, Mr. Morgenthau declared at a dinner meeting of the Association of National Advertisers at the Commodore Hotel here last night. If there is a let-down in war effort, the war will be needlessly prolonged for weeks and months, he warned.

"Your job is barely begun," he told the advertisers, "and the job is going to get more difficult every week and every month that the war wears on, because we are going to get tired. Everybody is going to get tired. We are going to want peace and relief from the restrictions that war puts on what we do and what we eat and what we have.

"Unconditional surrender is a large order, and there may be a temptation to setle for less as the possibility of peace approaches. I hope you will remember that."

Mr. Morgenthau recalled that on his recent trip to the fighting front in Italy, he had talked with German prisoners, who, he found, still believed strongly in Adolf Hitler, blaming the failure of the Russian campaign on German generals.

"If you pursue the subject of their present leader, they may admit that he is not perfection—he will have to do until they can find another," he continued. "And get this, gentlemen—they say their next Führer will win the next great war. So here they are—these defeated prisoners—already planning another assault on civilization."

Commenting on the prospects for early peace in Europe, Mr. Morgenthau said no one in Washington could give him any concrete evidence that Germany is tottering —"and I have sought out practically everyone who would have any reason to know," he stressed.

James W. Young of the J. Walter Thompson Company called for avoidance of "bragging" advertising and stressed that at least $10,000,000 more advertising space is required immediately to meet the needs of the war program.

Blackstone Valley Issue Offered By Banking Syndicate

NEW YORK (AP)—A new issue of $11,300,000 Blackstone Valley Gas & Electric Co. first mortgage and collateral 3s, due Nov. 1, 1973, is being offered publicly by a group headed by Estabrook & Co. and Stone & Webster and Blodget, Inc.

Proceeds from sale of the bonds —priced at 104¾ and accrued interest to yield about 2.76 per cent —will be applied to retirement of $7,300,000 of the company's 4 per cent mortgage and collateral trust bonds, series C, due Nov. 1, 1965, and $5,000,000 of its 3½ per cent mortgage and collateral trust bonds, series D, due Dec. 1, 1968.

The company, which provides electricity to the Rhode Island cities of Pawtucket, Woonsocket and Central Falls, plans to call the series C and D bonds for redemption by Dec. 31.

Other members of the underwriting syndicate include Blyth & Co., Inc.; The First Boston Corporation; Kidder Peabody & Co.; Lehman Brothers; Mellon Securities Corporation; Union Securities Corporation; Paine, Webber, Jackson & Curtis; Whiting Weeks & Stubbs, Inc.; Putnam & Co.; Bosworth, Chanute, Loughridge & Co.; G. H. Walker & Co.; Chas. W. Scranton & Co.; Brown, Lisle & Marshall; Herbert H. Brooks & Co.; MacColl, Fraser & Co.; Miller & George, and Richardson & Clark.

For the 12 months ended Aug. 31, 1943 the company reports net income, after interest, of $1,470,283 but before provision for federal income and excess profits taxes. Upon completion of the present refunding annual interest requirements on the funded debt to be outstanding will be reduced to $339,000.

Nickel Plate to Redeem L. E. & W. 3 P. C. Bonds

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND—The Nickel Plate Road announced that it will redeem and pay off, on Dec. 20, 1943, all of its outstanding Lake Erie & Western extended 3 per cent bonds, due Jan. 1, 1947. Funds for the redemption come from a bank loan of $2,000,000 and Treasury cash.

The bonds, presently outstanding in principal amount of $4,919,000, are to be redeemed at 101 per cent of principal, together with accrued interest to Dec. 20. Bonds should be presented, on or after that date, to Guaranty Trust Company of New York, 140 Broadway, New York City, paying agent, with coupons payable Jan. 1, 1944, and thereafter attached.

Cocoa Bean Stocks Rise

NEW YORK (AP)—An increase in the nation's stocks of cocoa beans was shown in a War Food Administration report estimating the supply at 258,870,000 pounds, or about 45,000,000 more than a year ago. The amount was calculated to represent a five months' supply for the industry at the present rate of consumption.

New York Curb

Closing Prices

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	Close
200	Aero Sup B(1½g)	4	3¾	3¾
100	Ainsworth (¾g)	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
900	Alrc Access (½g)	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
20	Ala Pow $6 pf (f)	104½	104½	104½
350	Alum Ltd (8a)	80	79	80
1500	AlumCoAm nw(1g)	33⅝	33	33⅝
1600	AlumCoAm nw (1g)	33½	33	33½
200	Alum Co Am pf (6)	111¾	111	111
100	Alum Goods (.60g)	18¾	18¼	18¼
40	Am Book (½g)	28⅝	28¼	28¾
100	Am C F & LA (g⅝)	36	36	36
100	Am CP&Lnew	34	33	34
1500	Am Cit P&LB	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝
900	Am Cyan B	30½	30	30¼
9700	Am&Fgn P war	1½	1½	1½
1200	Am Gas&El (1.80a)	26¼	25¾	26⅛
100	Am Gen $2 pf (2)	33	32¾	32¾
100	Am HardRub (¾g)	17½	17½	17½
100	Am Laun Mch (1½g)	26	26	26
2200	Am Light&T (1.20)	18½	18⅛	18½
50	Am Mfg (¾g)	36	36	36
75	Am Pot&Ch (½g)	46	45	46
100	Am Republics (.10g)	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞
550	Am Superpow 1 pf	105	104	104½
1600	Am Superpow pf	14½	13⅞	14½
100	Am Thread pf (¼)	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
300	Am Writ Pap	4	3¾	4
700	Ark Nat Gas	3½	3½	3½
1600	Ark Nat Gas A	3⅜	3⅜	3¼
10	Ark P&L pf (7)	99	99	99
300	Aro Equip (.70g)	7½	7½	7½
1200	Atlantic C Fish (¼g)	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
200	Atl Cst L Co (3½g)	32¼	32¼	32¼
1700	Atlas Corp war	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
400	Atlas Ply	11½	11½	11½
1000	Babcock & Wil (1½g)	20½	20½	20¼
2100	Baldwin Loco war	4	3¾	4
1600	Barium Stk Stl	2	1⅞	1⅞
500	Basic Refract (.30g)	4½	4½	4½
100	Birds S Fdy	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
100	Bliss (E W) (2)	14½	14½	14½
900	Blue Ridge	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
100	Blumenthal (8)	9½	9½	9½
100	Bowm-Bilt H 1 pf	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
900	Braz Tr L&P	18½	18⅛	18⅜
160	Breeze Corp (.80g)	10	10	10
100	Brewst Aero	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
200	Bridgpt Oil	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
200	Brill A	4½	4⅜	4½
25	Brill pf	66½	66½	66½
4900	Brown-F Dist	22	18½	20½
100	Brown-F Dist $5 pf	81	81	81
100	Brown Rubber	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
100	Buckeye P L (.80)	9	9	9
1100	Buf N&EP pf	14Z	14½	14½
100	Buf N&EP 5pf	96¼	96⅛	96⅛
300	Burry Biscuit	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
1200	Cal El Pow	6¼	5¾	6⅛
100	Callite Tung (.20g)	4½	4½	4½
700	Carrier Corp	12½	12	12½
200	Can Marconi h.04g)	1½	1½	1½
80	CenNYPow pf	96½	96	96
1100	Cen & SW Ut	½	½	½
2400	Catalin Am (.10g)	3¾	3½	3¾
300	Cessna Aire (1g)	5½	5⅜	5½
225	Chi Flex Shaft (3g)	62½	61½	61½
275	Chi Riv & Mch (⅝g)	7	6¾	7
300	Chief Cons Mng	⅛	⅛	⅛
8800	Cities Service	11⅜	10⅞	11⅜
1850	Cit Svc pf	80¼	78½	80¼
100	Cit Svc pf B	7½	7½	7½
2000	Claude Neon Lts	1⅛	⅛	⅛
175	Cleve El Illum (1½g)	36¼	36	36¼
200	Cleve Tract (1½g)	12	12	12
100	Club Al Uten(10g)	3	3	3
500	Colog Develop	4¾	4¾	4¾
2200	Colonial Airl	6⅛	5⅞	5⅞
300	Colo Fuel&I war	2¼	2¼	2¼
150	Colts PFArm(2¼g)	46⅜	46⅜	46⅜
120	Colum G&E pf (6)	54⅞	54	54⅞
400	Commwlth&Sou war	1-32	1-32	1-32
50	Comm P Svc (1.60)	20½	20½	20½
200	Cons GE Bal (3.60)	61⅞	61⅞	61⅞
100	Cons Gas Ut	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
100	Cons Mng&S (h1a)	33⅛	33	33
1100	Cons Sil Corp (1¾g)	9⅞	9⅛	9⅞
800	Cons Textile	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
30	Cont G&E pr pf (7)	101	101	101
100	Cont Roll&Stl (1g)	8¾	8	8¼ 8¾
100	Cooper-Bess (½g)	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜
100	Coop-B pr pf (3)	39	39	39
200	Copper Range (½g)	5⅝	5½	5⅝
3800	Cornuc G Min	¼	¼	¼
200	Corroon & Rey	1¼	1¼	1¼
200	Cosden Petro	2¼	2¼	2¼
25	Cosden Petro pf	22	22	22
800	Creole Pet (½g)	25⅝	25	25⅜
1600	Croft Brewing	¾	¼	¼
100	Crown Drug (.10g)	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
200	Crystal Oil Ref	⅞	⅞	⅞
700	CubanAtlSgu(1g)	17⅜	17	17⅛
300	Darby Pet (1g)	18½	18½	18½
700	Derby Oil	5½	5½	5½
200	Det Gray Ir	⅞	⅞	⅞
2300	DetMichStove(.30g)	3⅛	3	3
100	Det Stl Prod(1g)	18¼	18¼	18¼
50	Diamond Shoe.55g)	11½	11½	11½
200	Dobeckmun (¾g)	10⅞	10½	10⅞
50	Duke Power(2¼g)	73	73	73
300	Duval Tex Sul(¾g)	10¼	10¼	10¼
1200	Eagle Pich Ld(.60g)	10⅜	10⅜	10¼
100	East Gas & P	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
325	East G&P 6 pf	32½	31	31¾
75	East G&P pr pf	58½	58	58½
50000	El Bond & S	7⅞	6⅝	7¾
3700	El Bond&Sh pf (6)	87	83¾	97
5200	El Bo & Sh 85 pf (5)	82¼	77¼	82¼
2300	El P&L 2 pf A	55	45¾	53
600	El P&L war	1	⅞	1
900	Equity Corp	1	1⅛	1⅛
300	Esquire Inc (.40g)	5¼	5⅛	5¼
100	Eversharp Inc (⅜g)	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛
100	Fairchild Av (1e)	7	7	7
2700	Fairchild E&A (.20g)	2	1⅞	1⅞
100	Fanstel Met (⅛e)	15	15	15
150	Fla P&L $7 pf (7)	103½	102½	103½
100	Ford M Can A (h1)	19	19	19
1700	Frank Cou Dis-(1e)	4⅛	4	4
50	Gen Pub S pf	74½	74⅛	74½
200	Gen Shar	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
20	Gen Share pf	71	71	71
2 5	Gen WatG&E pf	42½	42½	42½
25	Georg Pow $6 pf	111	111	111
1600	Glen Ald Coal	15½	15¼	15½
50	Godchaux $ pf (7)	99	99	99
40	Gorh Inc pf (2e)	51	51	51
100	Gorh Mfg (1g)	30⅛	30⅛	38⅛
20	Grand Rap V	2	4⅛	4⅛
100	Grav Mfg	6¾	6¾	6¾
25	Gt Atl&P nv (2¼g)	83	83	83
200	Gt Nor Pap (.80g)	31⅛	30⅜	31⅛
200	Greenf T&D (1e)	7¼	7¼	7¼
20	Gulf Oil $1.50pf(1½)	111¼	111¼	111¼
100	Hazeltine (2½g)	26	26	26
700	Hecla Min (1)	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
100	Hewitt Rub (⅜g)	14¼	14¼	14¼
900	Heyden Chem (.60g)	21	21	21
300	Hoe (R) & Co A	23½	23½	23½
1100	Holl C Gold (h.85)	9¾	9½	9¾
125	Horn & Hard (1.60)	26⅛	26	26⅛
400	Humble Oil (1¾g)	77⅜	76¾	77⅜
100	Hum-Ross P (.25½g)	3⅞	3¾	3⅞
300	Hygrade Fd (1g)	9	8¾	8¾
700	Ill Pow	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
400	Ill Pow pf (2.80k)	44½	43¾	44¼
800	Ill Zinc (.65g)	10¾	10⅛	10½
300	Imp Oil Ltd (h⅛)	11¾	11⅜	11⅜
400	ImpOilLtd reg(h⅛)	12	12	12
100	Indus Finan vtc	1¼	1¼	1¼
150	Inc Co N Am	82	82	82
300	Int Hyd-El pf	6¾	6¼	6¾
100	Int Indust	3	3	3
200	Int Min & Chem war	6¾	6¾	6¾
1800	Int Petrol	18	17⅝	18
100	Int Util A	15¾	15½	15½
400	Irving Air Ch (1)	7⅞	8	8
100	Isters Pw Del pf	7	7	7
300	Jacobs Aircraft (.15g)	2½	2⅛	2⅛
400	Jacobs (F L)	4¼	4	4¼
10	Jer C P&L 7 pf (7)	100	100	100
100	Ken-RodT&LA (⅜e)	9	9	9
10	Kings C Ltgn(D(2¼)	41	41	41
100	KingstonProd (.10e)	2¾	2¾	2¾

Quotations to 2:55 p. m.

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	2:55
50	Koppers Co pf	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞
230	Lack RR NJ	12	11	12
100	LakeyFdy&M	2	2	2
100	Le Tourneau	25½	25⅛	25½
1400	Lehigh C&N	8¾	8⅝	8¾
400	Long Is Ltg	1¼	1¼	1¼
200	Long Is L pf	52	51¾	52
1100	Long Is L pf B	50⅜	49½	50
1100	Louis L&E (.40)	6⅝	6½	6½
30	Ludw Baum pf	50	50	50
2	Mass Util Asso	⅜	⅜	⅜
200	McWill Dredg (1)	9¼	9¼	9¼
300	Memph N Gas (⅛g)	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
50	Mich Stl Tube(.30g)	5	5	5
100	Mid St P Avtc(.45g)	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
700	Mid St P Bvtc	1¼	1¼	1¼
700	MidWestCorp (⅛g)	8⅝	⅝	8⅝
100	Midl Oil cv pf(1k)	9½	9½	9½
200	Midwest Oil (⅝)	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
400	Mining Corp Can	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
175	Minn Min&M (1.20)	50¾	50	50¾
1300	Molybdenum (⅜g)	9½	8¾	8½
300	Monogram Pict	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
1000	Mt City Cop (.15g)	1¾	1⅝	1⅝
100	Mount St Pow (1½)	19¼	19¼	19¼
50	MuskegPRing (.90g)	11	11	11
400	Nat Bellas Hess (.05g)	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
800	Nat City Dines (1a)	11¼	11¼	11¼
100	Nat City Lin pf (3)	49	48¼	49
1000	Nat Fuel G (1e	11½	11¼	11¼
100	Nat Sug Ref (1)	17	17	17
500	Nat Trans(1¼g)	13	12⅞	12⅞
1300	Nat Un Rad	3	3	3
400	Nelson(H)	4¾	4⅜	4⅜
475	NEPA 6% pf(4k)	48½	48½	48½
110	NewEnf T&T(2¾g)	107	107	107
400	N J Zinc(3g)	55	54⅜	55
200	N Mex&Aris Ld	2¼	2¼	2¼
150	NY&HonRos(1.80g)	22	22	22
3900	Niag Hud Pow	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛
200	Niag Hud 1 pf	75¼	75	75
700	Niag Sh Md B (.10g)	5	4⅜	5
2500	Niles-Bem-P (1g)	10⅝	10⅜	10½
1700	Nor Am Lit&Pow	½	½	½
150	Nor Am L&P pf	91	90	91
1000	Nor Sta Pw A	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝
500	Ogden Corp (¾g)	4	4	4
50	Ohio Brass B	20	20	20
30	Ohio Ed pf (6)	106½	105	105
30	Ohio Pow pf (4½)	112½	112½	112½
100	Okla Nat Gas (1.40)	19	19	19
50	Okla Nat Gas pf (3)	54¾	54¾	54¾
10	Okla N G cv pf	115¼	115¼	115¼
300	Pac G&E 6 pf	35¼	35¼	35¼
70	Pac P&L 7 pf	98	96	97¾
3100	Pantepec Oil Ven	7⅜	7⅛	7⅜
1000	Pennroad	4⅝	4½	4½
10	Pa P&L $6 pf	90	90	90
10	Pa P&L $7 pf	103	103	103
400	PaWat&Pow	62	62	62
500	Phillips Pkg	6⅞	6¼	6¾
1000	Phoenix Sec	23	22	23
1000	Pioneer Gold	1¾	1⅝	1⅝
800	Pitney-Bowes (.40)	7⅛	7	7
1100	Pleas V Wine (.30g)	3¾	3⅛	3½
2000	Polaris Mng	3	3	3
1700	Potrero Sugar	10¾	10⅜	10⅜
100	Powdr & Alex (.45g)	6½	6¼	6½
200	Premier Gld (h.06)	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
3700	Pug Sd P&L (.60g)	9¼	9¼	9¼
200	PudSdP&LLtpf (5k)	94	93½	94
130	Quaker Oats (4)	85	85	85
2000	RKO opt war	1¼	1	1¼
100	Raym Conc (1a)	14¾	14¾	14¾
400	Raytheon Mfg	9¼	9¼	9¼
1200	Red Bank Oil	2¼	2¼	2¼
1200	Red Bank Oil	2¼	2⅛	2⅛
4200	Republic Avia (¾g)	3¼	3	3¼

N. Y. Curb Bonds

Quotations to 2:40 p. m.

Domestic Bonds

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:40
1	Am G&E 3¾s 70	110¼	110¼	110¼
1	Am G&E 3½s 60	106¾	106¾	106¾
28	Am P&L 6s 2016	103⅞	103⅝	103⅝
1	Appal El Pow 3¼s 70	108¼	108⅛	108¼
1	Appal Pow 6s 2024A	127	127	127
3	Ark P&L 5s 56	107	106¾	107
8	As Elec 4½s 53	76⅝	76¼	76⅝
8	As G&E 5s 50	21⅞	21⅝	21⅞
5	As G&E 5½s 77	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝
6	As G&E 5s 68	21½	21	21½
10	As G&E 4½s 49	21¼	21¼	21¼
1	Bell T Can 5s 57B	115¼	115¼	115½
4	Birm 4½s 68	104½	104½	104½
10	Boston Ed 2¾s 70A	102½	102¼	102½
2	Can Nor P 5s 53	99¾	99¾	99¾
23	Cen St El 5½s 54	33	32	33
27	Cen St El 5s 48	32½	31⅞	32½
3	Chi Ry 5s 27 ct	67½	67½	67½
1	Cities Ser 5s 69	95¾	95¾	95¾
37	Cities Ser 5s 50	96¼	96	96
2	Cit SP&L 5½s 49	101¾	101½	101½
5	Cit S Pow 5½s 52	100¾	100¼	100¼
60	Cont G&7 5s 58A	99¾	99¼	99¾
1	Cuban Tob 5s 44	89¾	89¾	89¾
6	Cudahy Pack 3¾s 55	103⅞	103½	103¼
116	East G&F 4s 56A	93¼	92¾	92¾
19	Elec P&L 5s 2030	103	102¾	103
2	Fed Water 5½s 54	104½	104½	104½
1	Fla Pow 4s 66C	104¼	104¼	104¼
14	Fla P&L 5s 54	103	103	103
3	Glen Ald Coal 4s 65	98¾	98½	98½
5	Gobel (A) 4s 41	87½	87	87½
3	Grand Trunk 4s 50	101¼	101¼	101½
7	Ill Pow & L 5s 56C	105½	105½	105½
4	Ill Pow & L 5½s 57	102½	102½	102½
2	Ill Pow & L 6s 53	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
2	Ind Svc 5s 50	94¼	94¼	94¼
13	Ind Svc 5s 63A	94½	93⅞	94½
1	Indnapls P&L 3¼s 70	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜
5	Inters Pow 6s 52	58	57¾	58
39	Inters Pow 5½s 57	88¾	88¾	88¾
1	Kan Pow&Lt 3½s 69	112½	112½	112½
5	Lou P&L 5s 57	107	107	107
20	Midland Val 4s 63 st	61¾	61½	61½
17	Milw G L 4½s 67	106¼	106¼	106¼
2	Nebr Pw 6s A 2022	116	116	116
28	N Eng G&E 5s 50	70	69¾	70
7	N Eng G&E 5s 48	70	69½	70
16	N Eng G&E 5s 47	70	70	69¾
10	N Eng Pow 5½s 54	98¼	97⅞	98¼
6	N Eng Pow 5s 48	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝
1	Nor Con Ut 5½s 48A	86	86	86
5	Ohio Pow 3¼s 68	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜
2	Ohio Pow 3s 71	105	105	105
3	Okla Nat Gas 3¼s 55	108	108	108
3	Pen Cen L&P 4½s 77	105	105	105
1	Queens 2Bor G 5½s 52	97	97	97
3	Shaw W&P 4½s 70D	103¾	103¾	103⅝
26	So Cal Ed 3s 65	104½	104	104½
16	Stand G&E2Gs 48 st	86⅛	85½	86
15	Stand G&E 6s 48 cv st	87⅝	87⅝	86
12	Stand G&E 6s 61	87	85¾	86
9	Stand G&E 6s 57	86½	85	86
28	Stand G&E 6s 66	86	84¾	86
2	Stand P&L 6s 57	85	85	85
3	Tex El 6 3s 63	107	107	107
3	Tide Wat P 5s 79A	101¾	101¾	101¾
2	Toledo Ed 3½s 68	108½	108¼	108½
2	Twin CRT 5½s 52A	95⅞	95⅝	95⅞
6	Unit El NJ 4s 49	111	110⅝	111
13	Unit L&Ry 5½s 52	103¾	103¾	103¾
1	Utah P&L 4½s 44	99½	99½	99½
97	Waldorf-Ast 5s 54	28⅝	27	27⅝
4	York Rys 5s 47 st	100	100	100

Foreign Bonds

1	Cauca Val 7s 48	16	16	16
10	Russian 6½s 1919	4½	4½	4½

†Officially listed on application by the Corporation.

Other securities are admitted to dealing as "unlisted" on application of a regular member and approved by the listing committee and the Board of Governors.

Rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semiannual declaration. Unless otherwise noted special or extra dividends are not included.

(xd) Ex-dividend. (xr) Ex-rights. (a) Also extra or extras. (d) Cash or stock. (e) Declared or paid so far this year. (f) Payable in stock. (g) Paid last year. (h) Payable in Canadian funds. (k) Accumulated dividends paid or declared this year. (ur) Under rule. (vw) With warrants. (xw) Without warrants. (war) Warrants.

Commodity Futures

Grains at Principal Markets

	Open	High	Low	Close	Pr. Cl.
Dec. Wheat					
Chicago		1.61½	1.60¾	1.61¾	1.60¾
Minneapolis		1.54¼	1.52⅞	1.53⅝	1.53½
Kansas City		1.54¼	1.53¼	1.54½	1.54¼
May Wheat					
Chicago		1.60½	1.59¾	1.60	1.59½
Minneapolis		1.52¾	1.51⅝	1.52¾	1.52
Kansas City		1.53¼	1.52½	1.52¾	1.53
July Wheat					
Chicago		1.58¾	1.57½	1.58¼	1.57¼
Minneapolis		1.52½	1.62⅝	1.52	1.51¼
Dec. Oats					
Chicago		.78½	.77¾	.78½	.78½
Minneapolis		.77½	.76¼	.77	.76¾
Winnipeg		....	....	.81½	.81½
Rye, Chicago					
Dec.	1.13	1.14½	1.12⅞	1.14½	1.13⅝
May	1.14¼	1.15½	1.14	1.15⅜	1.14¾
May	1.14	1.15½	1.14	1.15⅜	1.14⅝
July	1.13⅝	1.14¾	1.13⅜	1.14⅞	1.13⅝
Barley, Chicago					
Dec.	1.19½	1.19½	1.19½	1.19½	1.19
May	1.16¾	1.17⅝	1.16⅝	1.17¼	1.16⅝

Wool

Grease

Dec.	....	....	....	96.5N	96.5
March	96.5	96.5	96.5	96.5T	96.5
May	....	....	....	93.3B	93.7
July	....	....	....	89.3B	89.0
Oct.	....	....	....	86.5B	86.5

Tops

Dec.	....	....	....	127.3B	127.0
March	120.0	120.1	120.0	119.4B	120.0
May	117.0	117.0	117.0	116.0B	117.0
July	....	....	....	111.0B	112.0
Oct.	....	....	....	107.2B	107.2

B—Bid. N—Nominal. T—Traded.

Cotton

December	19.87	19.89	19.82	19.86	19.89
March	19.62	19.62	19.56	19.60	19.63
May	19.37	19.37	19.31	19.33	19.38
July	19.14	19.14	19.10	19.14	19.14
October	18.73	18.74	18.64	18.68	18.70

Spot—20.47.

Black Pepper

Closing Prices, Nov., Dec., Jan., 6.63 Bid

Chicago Mercantile Exchange

Eggs

Dec.				41.00n 41.00
Feb.				36.35n 36.25

Potatoes

Nov.			3.25n	3.35
Jan.	3.35	3.35	3.35	3.43

n-Nominal.

Quotations for cotton reported by Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Beane; for pepper, wool by J. S. Bache & Co. All prices at New York unless otherwise noted.

Army's Giant Refund Starts New Scrutiny of War Needs

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19 (AP) — The Army's disclosure that it has more money than it needs touched off today a series of developments and comments that gave an entirely new complexion to the nation's war-production effort to date and what's needed in the future.

Out of the announcement that the War Department is turning back $13,000,000,000 to the Budget Bureau, came these significant turns:

1. The Army was pictured as considering the mighty production effort at its expansion peak. Some drastic cutbacks, notably in small arms ammunition, already have been made because enough material is on hand or because battle experience has dictated shifts.

2. The Army's manpower needs have been revised downward by more than a half million men and, so, opponents of the father draft in Congress promptly seized upon this as another argument for their point.

3. It was disclosed that preliminary steps already are under consideration for Government and industry to work out tentative plans to reconvert war factories to peacetime production. Some officials said this would have been done before but there was a fear of giving the impression the war was won and thus engendering a letdown.

Snyder Announcement

Announcement of the giant refund was made by Chairman J. Buell Snyder (D-Pa.) of an appropriations subcommittee that handles Army finances. It immediately brought demands on Capitol Hill for lower taxes, closer scrutiny of federal expenditures and a stop to the father draft.

While the Pennsylvanian observed that the "welcome news to all of us who are disturbed over the mounting public debt . . . has no immediate bearing upon the need to raise additional revenue," Senator Sheridan Downey (D), California declared that increased taxation might be partially avoided by the Army curtailment.

Chairman Andrew May (D-Ky.) of the House Military Committee construed the Snyder discl

News, Homemaking, Food
Tuesday, Friday

Today's Woman

Fashions, Interior Decoration
Wednesday

Landowska Makes Life Anew

By Barbara E. Scott Fisher,
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Wanda Landowska led me to the window of her New York studio. "See," she exclaimed vehemently, her small, strong hand sweeping the view of Central Park spread below us in a rose-gold haze, "I still have my park!"

There was deep significance in the remark. Everything this world-renowned harpsichordist had built and held dear became as a dream that is past with the Nazi invasion of France—her home in Saint-Leu-la Forêt on the outskirts of Paris; her concert hall, a mecca for music lovers; her famous collection of ancient instruments; her 10,000-volume library; her dogs, Do, Re, Mi, Fa, Sol, La, Si and Musette; her spacious, tree-filled park.

She touched gently the old linen cover which protects her beloved harpsichord. "By a miracle I was able to get this out of Paris and transport it here," she said. Almost tenderly she handed me one of her precious 49 volumes of the complete works of Bach, and indicated other volumes, among them some plump dictionaries, which are already beginning to accumulate in her new country.

"Everything begins again to blossom," she exclaimed, "pupils, concerts, friends."

Photo-Lipnitzki

Wanda Landowska

In reply to my query as to how the harpsichord came to be her great interest, she recalled, "As a child I loved most of all Bach's music. It was in Warsaw, and I began to play at the age of four. My teacher was a kind and indulgent man who let me play any music that pleased me. And what pleased me was the music of olden times. I still remember the delight I felt when I heard for the first time Bach's music. Soon, however, a change was made in my teacher. A stern, dry man took the place of my gentle music master. My delightful roamings through the gavottes and bourées of Bach were at an end. Instead I was made to play the studies of Kalkbrenner and Thalberg. I was very unhappy and I made this vow: 'Some day when I am grown up, I shall do the thing that I want to do, the thing that I love—I shall play a program devoted entirely to Bach.' I sealed this vow in an envelope and marked it, 'To be opened when I am grown up.'

She Kept the Vow

"Of course I opened it next day," Wanda Landowska said with a mischievous smile, "but I have kept my vow! In fact, I became so devoted to Bach, who was not very popular in those days, that I was nicknamed 'Bacchante.' I studied Bach, Bach, Bach. I hardly knew he had any contemporaries. Soon I went to Paris and fell in love with the wonderful French 17- and 18th-century music, and the English and Flemish of the same period. Then it dawned on me that this was not written for the modern piano, but for the harpsichord. So I began my research and study of the harpsichord and its fascinating music. I sought out Pleyel, most celebrated French piano maker, and under my direction he built my first harpsichord. It was thus I started my campaign for the harpsichord and its music.

"Everything is a story in my life," continued Mme. Landowska, and she really looked like a storybook person in her soft white Chinese silk robe which set off the dark Renaissance coil of her black hair and her oval face. Above it she wore a black velvet wrap lined with dark green, for its added touch of comfort on this chill afternoon. "So, I lived in Saint-Leu-la-Forêt. Everything was happy. I became a naturalized French citizen, for in France I had learned music and built my harpsichord. It was my life's work. I built a beautiful country house. It was like an art center, and there I held my school, giving concerts in the outdoor theater, where the acoustics were as clear as a Stradivarius. A thousand pupils came and went. Many lived there with me, others came from Paris. It was a very happy time.

Music of the Past

"There we studied the old music. Such music must be studied and scientifically learned," Mme. Landowska explained. "It is different from other music. I do not like to call it old music. I prefer to call it music of the past.

Harpsichords have followed Wanda Landowska all over the world. They have slid behind her over the snows of Russia on crude sledges, as when she spent the Christmas season at the home of Count Leo Tolstoy; trailed her on the smooth canals of Venice, moved over dusty deserts on camels. Always when she and her harpsichords have arrived, they have received a rare welcome. Few, however, ever compared to their reception in a small Polish city where the announcement of her program, "Bach and His Contemporaries," had preceded her. At the depot a pompous porter dashed up with a flourish: "I have made all the necessary arrangements," he exclaimed with zest, bowing to Mme. Landowska and her late husband, who accompanied her.

"Arrangements," queried Mr. Landowska mystified. "For what?"

"Oh, I know all about you," answered the porter. "You are Bach. The lady with the pile of hair on her head," indicating Mme. Landowska, "is your wife, and the contemporaries are the rest of the troupe who are arriving on the next train. I have made reservations for them all—I figured there'd be about 50!

All Like a Story

"But that all happened so long ago, I feel as if it were out of a fairy tale," related the artist.

With the occupation of Paris by the Germans, Mme. Landowska turned the key of her villa over to a faithful servant and escaped to Banyules in the south of France. Several months later she learned that all her property had been taken by the Nazis. That seemed like the end of the world to Mme. Landowska, but after months of hardship and deprivation, one of her pupils from Geneva learned of her plight and whereabouts and went to see her. Realizing how right it was for her teacher to have her harpsichord, this woman was able to retrieve one of those which had been in the possession of a Nazi officer.

"This is it," said Mme. Landowska, patting it gently. "When I left Lisbon, it was shipped. Friends made it possible for me to come to America, which is a story in itself, and here we both are," she said with a sigh of relief and satisfaction. "Life for me is beginning all over again in America."

She has been acclaimed by critics and music lovers alike wherever she has played and Americans who love the crisp rippling music of the harpsichord are glad that so great an artist has come to stay, and that for her "Everything begins again to blossom."

Post-Holiday Thrift Is Easy If Food Plans Are Made Now

By Ruth Miller
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

This week most of us will be planning for the big traditional feast, choosing our turkey, laying out a menu, getting ready to entertain our families and our servicemen and women.

But right now Uncle Sam is asking us to plan even beyond that, to look ahead to the day after the feast when Thanksgiving's groaning table will be just a memory. Our government is reminding us every day of this month, the harvest month, of the importance of food in winning the war.

Yet, Uncle Sam says, roughly 20 per cent of all food bought by American householders is thrown away. That's why we're being asked to conserve our food, to save that wasted 20 per cent.

What better place to start than on the leftovers from the traditional Thanksgiving dinner of plenty? It will be easy to do if you plan for utilizing the leftovers, right along with your plans for the dinner menu itself.

Do this . . . and you help American food fight for freedom!

Here's conservation insurance in a set of recipes to make sure not a whit of the Thanksgiving dinner goes to waste.

And don't forget . . . produce —conserve—share—play square with food . . . make it fight for freedom every day!

USING THE TURKEY

Crisp Turkey Croquettes

3½ cups chopped leftover turkey
Few drops onion juice
2 teaspoons lemon juice
1 tablespoon chopped parsley
2 cups thick white sauce
Bread crumbs
2 eggs
Salt and pepper

Chop turkey very fine. Add onion juice, lemon juice, chopped parsley and white sauce. Mixture should be as soft as can be handled. Cool, shape into pyramids or rolls. Roll in bread crumbs, seasoned with salt and pepper. Dip in beaten eggs. Re-roll in crumbs. Fry until golden brown in deep fat (375°-385° F.). Croquettes may also be fried in fat 1 inch deep.

Turkey and Onions With Cheese

6 tablespoons butter, margarine or other fat
4 tablespoons flour
1 teaspoon salt
¼ teaspoon pepper
½ teaspoon paprika
2 cups milk
¼ pound processed sharp cheese, grated or chopped
15 to 20 small cooked white onions
2 cups diced leftover turkey
½ cup soft bread crumbs

Melt 4 tablespoons of the fat in double boiler; then blend in flour, salt, pepper, paprika. Add milk gradually, stirring constantly. Add cheese and stir until melted. Remove from heat, stir turkey and onions in lightly with a fork. Pour into greased casserole. Melt remaining 2 tablespoons of fat, combine with bread crumbs, sprinkle over top of casserole. Bake in a moderately hot oven (400° F.) 20 minutes, until crumbs are brown. Serves 6.

USING THE GRAVY

Serve hot turkey sandwiches, or squares of leftover stuffing with gravy. Or reheat leftover vegetables in the gravy and serve, piping hot.

Or serve plenty of gravy with rice, macaroni, noodles or toasted bread cubes.

Mix leftover vegetables, chopped turkey and gravy. Top with biscuit or pastry dough to make a quick meat pie.

Make mashed potato cakes and serve as luncheon main dish with gravy.

USING THE SWEET POTATOES

Sweet Potato Puffs

3 cups leftover sweet potatoes, mashed
1 teaspoon onion juice
½ cup stewed tomatoes
2 eggs
1 teaspoon minced parsley or 1 tablespoon minced green pepper
½ teaspoon salt
¼ teaspoon paprika

Beat onion juice, tomatoes, parsley or minced pepper, salt, and paprika into the sweet potatoes, add yolks of eggs well beaten, and when thoroughly blended, fold in stiffly beaten egg whites. Pile in baking dish and bake in a moderate oven (350-375° F.) 25 minutes.

Sweet Potato Muffins

1 egg
½ cup sugar
2 tablespoons melted shortening
1 cup sifted cooked sweet potatoes or squash
1 cup milk
3 cups flour
3 teaspoons baking powder
½ teaspoon salt

Beat egg thoroughly, creaming into it the sugar, shortening, and vegetable. Stir in the milk, then flour, which has been sifted with baking powder and salt. Beat thoroughly, transfer to greased muffin tins, and bake in a quick oven (375° F.) 30 minutes.

LEFTOVER VEGETABLES

Salad: Mix leftover cooked vegetables, marinate an hour in tart French dressing and serve on salad greens.

Omelet: Chop leftover vegetables and fold into omelet. Or cream leftover vegetables and serve as sauce for omelet.

Basic Vegetable Soufflé

3 eggs, separated
½ cup thick white sauce made with:
2 tablespoons butter or margarine
2 tablespoons flour
½ cup milk
¼ teaspoon salt
Dash of pepper
1 cup chopped cooked vegetables

Beat yolks until thick and lemon colored, stir into white sauce and add vegetables. Fold in stiffly beaten egg whites and turn into greased casserole. Set in a pan of hot water and bake in a medium oven (350° F.) about 50 minutes. Serves 4 to 6.

Grapefruit-Cranberry Salad: Alternate grapefruit sections with thin slices of leftover cranberry jelly. Serve with sweetened fruit French dressing.

Cranberry Jelly Whip

2 egg whites
3 tablespoons sugar
1 tablespoon lemon juice
⅔ cup cranberry jelly with 2 tablespoons juice

Beat egg whites until stiff and dry. Crush jelly slightly with fork. Then beat sugar into egg whites, then lemon juice and cranberry sauce, by tablespoonsful. Pile into sherbet glasses and garnish with nuts.

Cranberry Tapioca

2½ cups left-over stewed cranberries
⅓ cup quick-cooking tapioca
½ cup sugar
¼ teaspoon salt
1 teaspoon grated orange rind

Bring stewed cranberries to boiling, stir in salt, tapioca and sugar and cook in double boiler over hot water until clear. Add orange rind, cook a moment longer, and serve cold, plain or with cream.

Thanks-Giving Day, 1943

By Jessie Ash Arndt
Woman's Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

"Thanks-giving Day, 1942, Boston, England" reads the title of an illustrated record of the observance there last year.

Now we come to Thanks-giving Day, 1943.

I like that hyphen. It somehow says, "Stop and remember." It brings to thought something more significant than the season's final football game, giant chrysanthemums and a bountiful turkey dinner. It is a reminder of the humble gratitude of our forefathers on that first Thanks-giving Day—gratitude which we understand in the midst of the burdens of war as we had not understood it before.

This season British in Boston, England, and elsewhere will join Americans in solemn thankfulness for the proofs of God's protection which the year has brought. Americans who remain in the comfort and security of their homeland will express their gratitude through simple church services. Those who are in theaters of war, defending the principles of liberty and justice they love, will exemplify their trust in God through their Thanks-giving in far corners of the world.

Their hearts will turn homeward, and the hearts at home will be with them wherever they serve.

Homes abroad may be open to them with the hospitality that is born of love and gratitude everywhere. At their own firesides, other men in uniform may be welcomed to fill the void caused by their absence and to keep aglow the warmth and joy of the Thanks-giving season.

I like to remember the Thanks-giving dinner given a few years ago by two friends of mine at their home in a little midwest town. They had no children of their own and two nieces who were customarily with them could not be there that season. Theirs was a home which could not contain loneliness and where joys were always shared. The guests this time were a mother and father and six children who would not otherwise have had a Thanks-giving dinner.

The children attended the Sunday School in which one of these two friends—the wife—taught. The invitation to them and their parents was not a generous gesture made in the "Lady Bountiful" manner. It was the loving hospitality of friend to friend, part of a continuing interest in the family during a period of need.

Preparations for the dinner were made with care for every detail. The choicest linen and the handsomest china were used. There were place cards and little favors that would delight the children. No guests were ever more graciously received or more lovingly planned for in that home.

The family arrived after attending the community Thanks-giving service. The children, from oldest to youngest, were neatly dressed with hair smoothly combed, curled or braided, and smiling faces shining from soap and water as well as from excitement. Coats and hats disposed of, they hurried in to gather around the fireplace and warm their hands at the crackling fire.

When dinner was announced, it was evident that the great moment of the day had come for them and when the turkey was brought on—there was a chorus of delight!

There was giving all around on that Thanks-giving Day. The hosts gave the dinner in homey surroundings and the guests brought their gifts of enthusiasm and cheer.

There are thousands of sons and daughters away in service on this Thanks-giving Day, 1943, and if they have left the big home empty, perhaps they'd like to think while they're away, they've just made room for giving.

Privacy Still Precious

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Privacy adds to the happiness of the individual, is necessary to a husband and wife and makes for harmony in a large family.

If you live alone, privacy is no problem, providing you have resources within yourself, but if, like many a young woman now, you are the wife of a man in the service and are happily making a home in one room, then it becomes a major one. You may be fortunate enough to have one side of a closet to call your own. Then keep it as definitely yours as the special desk drawer for personal mail. By all means, give your husband a chair and a lamp that are really meant just for him. Let him have a table, too, for his reading or his hobby.

Suppose you have a home and a family that overflows the house, let every member have a corner to call his own. This may be only a shelf for the toys of your youngest, perhaps only an alcove with a desk and typewriter for the student, and for mother, a hall corner in which to do her mending. No matter how small a place, let it be yours.

If you can, give your teen-age boy a room of his own, a place where he can get away from the family, a place to study or just to loaf with his pals. A young girl needs a room even more, a place to study, read or dream, which need not be tidied up at once if she's in a rush to make a date.

And let's not forget to have the telephone in as private a spot as possible, too. No one is interested in the grocery order, or in the long adolescent conversation, anyway.

We must respect the privacy of others and not intrude. Privacy is a precious thing, it needs to be cultivated and cherished.

Radio Advance Held Checked By FCC Stand

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19 (AP)—Radio progress is being retarded, a broadcasting industry spokesman said Nov. 18, by the Federal Communications Commission's delay in deciding whether newspapers should be permitted to own radio stations.

Neville Miller, President of the National Association of Broadcasters, told the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee that FCC for more than two years has held the matter open without decision, letting numerous newspaper applications for station permits or transfers lie inactive.

"A lot of people look to newspapers with their resources to help in pioneering in the radio field, particularly in frequency modulation," Mr. Miller said.

"But today these newspapers, ready and willing to enter radio, are reluctant because they are afraid they may acquire radio properties only to have the Commission later turn around and say 'no, you can't come in.'"

Mr. Miller said there was "no doubt" that the Commission's "indecision" is "holding up the development of radio."

Appealing for legislation that would "make manifestly clear not only the functions of the Commission but the procedure to be employed by it in the exercise of those functions," Mr. Miller told the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee:

"Regulation should be by Congress and not left to the ever-changing whim of a Government regulatory body."

The Committee is considering the Wheeler-White bill to define the FCC's authority over the industry.

Reminding the Committee that the Commission was considering whether newspapers should be allowed to own radio stations, Mr. Miller said:

"If it issues a regulation stating that newspapers must divest themselves of radio stations, a man owning both a newspaper and a station must either stand his ground and fight or be subject to having his radio license revoked, or sell, even though he thinks the Commission is not correct, or lacks authority to make the regulation.

"If he fights, he puts his license on the line."

Radio Head Fears FCC, Not Networks

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19 (AP)—J. Leonard Reinsch, Managing Director of three radio stations, told the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee he was more afraid of possible rulings by the Federal Communications Commission than of attempts by the big networks to dominate his stations.

Under a recent Supreme Court decision upholding the FCC's anti-monopoly regulations, he declared, station operators are fearful of "the unknown." The Committee is conducting hearings on legislation that would define the Commission's authority.

Mr. Reinsch manages stations at Dayton, Ohio; Miami, Fla., and Atlanta, Ga., all owned by James M. Cox, former Ohio Governor and Democratic nominee for President in 1920.

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SEE NEXT PAGE

Harvard, B. C., and Tufts End Seasons This Week End

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

A fitting finale to Boston's football season is promised this week end with an estimated crowd of 40,000 expected to sit in on Harvard's first meeting with Boston College in 24 years at the Stadium tomorrow, and a fair crowd due to watch Tufts and Holy Cross battle at Fenway Park Sunday.

The Harvard-B. C. game has more or less obscured the Tufts-Holy Cross affair, for it has captured the public's imagination even more than the Dartmouth-Cornell "big game" of a week ago. The teams appear evenly matched; Stadium seats are only 50 cents; B. C. plays a wide-open, full-throttle offense; Harvard has done better than even its closest supporters had hoped it would do; both teams are primed for the contest, and probably anything will go.

Offense vs. Defense

From this distance it appears that it will be Boston College's high-scoring T offense against Harvard's Harlow-system of defense as taught by Henry Lamar and Floyd Stahl. The Eagles may have a defense, too, but so far it has not been tested.

Harvard is the first real opposition B. C. will have faced this season, although it is rather odd to be calling an informal team "real opposition." The Eagles had things all their own way against Camp Hingham, Brooklyn College, and Rome Air Service Command of New York, rolling up 143 points and gaining practically at will either on the ground or through the air.

Whether they will do so against Harvard is a different matter and one which will call for all the best productive work of Eddie Doherty, the Eagles' talented quarterback and just about a coach on the field. It will be up to him to detect what the Harvard defense is doing and then figure a way to beat it. He will see a practical demonstration of the stuff for which Harlow teams gained note in the past.

There seems no question that both teams will score and from that angle the afternoon should be pleasant for the spectators. It's just a question of which team scores the faster. There should be lots of passing and lots of completions, for both Doherty and Paul Perkins are pretty accurate slingers. And there will be plenty of deception, B. C. with its T, and Harvard with its modified T and spinning plays from single wing.

Coach Lamar's job of stopping the Eagles was not made any easier this week when he found he did not know too much about the T. "Dick Harlow and the rest of us coaches always planned to sit down and really take the T apart," he declared yesterday after watching pictures of the Harvard-Tufts game, "but we just never got around to it. Moreover, we have not any movies of the B. C. offense, so we are sort of working in the dark. Of course, both Floyd and I have seen B. C. this fall and taken notes, but you really need movies to discover the secrets."

B. C.'s T is different from Tuft's variety, chiefly because of Doherty's magnificent faking. His deception is worth two or three blocks, for he often draws the eyes of opposing players away from the path the ball is taken and in that instant the play goes by.

Lamar is making only one substitution in his line-up from the way it opened against Tufts, sending Paul Perkins back into action at fullback in place of Paul Garrity, who will move to tailback in place of Bill Henry. Wally Trumbull will stay at quarterback and Dick Warren at right half. The line finds Rod Perkins and Don Geeson at ends. Jim Waterhouse and Bob Merrill at tackles, Gil King and Jed Goldberg at guards, and Ed Donovan at center.

Coach Moody Sarno's latest plans call for two alterations, George Donelan returning to center, after being injured, in place of Al Peters, and Jim Lennon replacing Bill McCarthy at right tackle. Otherwise the backfield will be Doherty, Bill Morrow, Dave Aznouvarian, and Jim Cahill, and the line will include Dave Hoar and Don Shea at ends, Bill McCarthy at left tackle, and Pete Boleyko and Walter Fitzgerald at guards.

With the possibility that B. C. and Holy Cross might play this season evidently ended, Sunday's game at Fenway rings down the curtain locally for football. Holy Cross met first in 1898 and last in 1918, with the Crusaders winning seven games, the Jumbos three, and one being tied in that period. Holy Cross will be a heavy favorite to win Sunday.

Koslowski Back

The Crusaders will go into the contest having lost only to Dartmouth and Cornell, and Tufts will play with only the loss to Brown to mar its record. The return of Stan Koslowski, star Holy Cross tailback, won't make things any easier for Tufts, nor will the playing of big George Connor, all-star tackle, prove a blessing in the line.

Tomorrow's game at the Stadium will start at 2:30 p. m., and Sunday's at Fenway at 2. The anticipated crowd at Harvard, if it reaches 40,000, will be the largest at the Stadium since the Crimson beat Yale there two years ago.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Leo Durocher reappointed as manager of Brooklyn Dodgers.

Five Years Ago

Johnny Broaca, pitcher reinstated by Landis, is sold by Yanks to Indians at waiver price of $7,500.

Army-Navy Game Still Booked For West Point Nov. 27

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19 (AP)—Undersecretary of War Patterson has rejected a recent plea by Representative Weiss (D) of Pennsylvania that the Army-Navy football game be played in a metropolitan area where upward of 75,000 persons could attend. The game is scheduled for West Point Nov. 27.

Replying to Weiss' letter of Nov. 8, Patterson said he appreciated the candor and public interest expressed, but playing the game in New York, Baltimore, or Philadelphia would be incongruous with the war effort because of transportation and fuel shortages.

The same conditions existed last year when the teams met at Annapolis and the Cadets were not permitted to attend. This year, it is Army's "home game," and the Midshipmen will not see it, Patterson said.

Mr. Zero Returns

Coast Guardsman Frank Brimsek

When the Coast Guard Cutters of Curtis Bay, Md., meet the Boston Olympics at the Garden tomorrow night they will have as their goalie none other than Frankie Brimsek, who gained a little fame as netminder of the Boston Bruins. Frankie used to get better than $150 every time he stepped between the posts for the Bruins. He still gets that much from the Coast Guard—only it takes him three months to earn it now.

Breaking the Ice

—By Campbell—

What About Rangers?

What's the matter with New York Rangers?

Nothing that a few good forwards and a stout defenseman or two wouldn't cure. And this little matter may be taken care of at the National Hockey League's Board of Governors in New York today.

Rangers are off to their worst start in history. They thought they were having trouble a year ago when with the inexperienced Steve Buzinski in goal they won only two of their first nine games and had 55 goals scored on them in those nine contests. This year, though, they are really in a fix, for they haven't notched a victory in eight starts, a record losing-streak for the club.

McAuley Good

It isn't the fault of their new goalie, Ken McAuley, that the Rangers aren't winning. Every team that has met Rangers has had a good word to say for the kid, and their kind remarks are not because of any cousinly attitude. Ken is doing everything asked of him by Lester Patrick and Frankie Boucher, but he can't keep the puck out of the cage all night. Especially when the puck is buzzing around his ears most of the evening. In nearly every game the Rangers have been outshot.

No, the trouble is in front of the net. No longer are Art Coulter, Babe Pratt, and Alfie Pike guarding the blue line, nor are Lynn Patrick, Phil Watson, Clint Smith, Mac and Neil Colville, or Alex Shibicky pounding their way along the boards, carrying the attack to the enemy.

This season the Rangers have just a few experienced men back. They have Ott Heller and Grant Warwick and Bryan Hextall on hand from last year, and they added Dutch Hiller and Charlie Sands when they made a deal with Montreal Canadiens for Phil Watson. Phil is doing war work and cannot leave Canada. He therefore plays only in the Canadiens' home contests. Rangers could have kept Clint (Snuffy) Smith, but for some reason Lester sold him to Chicago.

Tried Everything

Rangers have tried about everything. They brought up Max Labovitch, a minor leaguer who played with the now defunct New Haven pro Eagles. They signed amateurs such as Jack McDonald, Tom Dewar, Archie Fraser, Don Raleigh, Bill Warwick, and Art Strobel. And they even tried putting Frankie Boucher—the perennial Lady Byng Trophy winner—back into the line-up. That last move, incidentally, was about the best of the lot, for Frankie, although a veteran who began playing professional hockey back in 1921-22 with Ottawa of the N. H. L., still hasn't lost his cunning.

Just what help the league can give the New York club is problematical, for most of the other organizations want to hold on to what they have. The only club which could really afford to let a few players go is Detroit, which has its farm, Indianapolis Caps, going full blast. The price that Manager Jack Adams would charge, however, might be out of reach.

Lester has made an offer at Madison Square Garden of $20,000 to anyone selling him a good defenseman. He is reported to be willing to go as high as $35,000 or even $40,000 for one or two players he really wants. That would be about the equivalent of a $100,000 tag on a player in major-league baseball.

Deal With Bruins

There has been talk that Patrick has been trying to make a deal with the Boston Bruins, but Manager Art Ross may lose two or three players to the armed services shortly and he is inclined to be a bit cautious. For replacements Ross would have to draw upon his supply of talent now playing with the Boston Olympics, but although several of these boys are impressive in Eastern League play they are not yet ready for big league hockey.

The failure of the Rangers' rookies to live up to expectations, and Heller's failure to show his old spark proved costly to the club as far as winning goes, and if the club continues to lose, those failings will prove costly at the box office. Crowds have been good—12,421 watching the Rangers' eighth straight loss Thursday night—but how long they will continue to be good if the Rangers don't improve is a moot question.

Maybe if other N. H. L. clubs shared in the receipts at Madison Square Garden they might be more anxious to help, but with each club entitled to all of the receipts on its home ice, none is stepping forward with alacrity.

It will be interesting to see if the league comes up with a solution. Some solution had better be forthcoming somewhere — and quick.

Notes on the Sports Front

NEW YORK, Nov. 19 (AP)—Baseball Secretary Leslie O'Connor reveals that some major league players received as little as $3 a game for playing in the Southern California winter league. . . . Did Branch Rickey have anything to say about those big salaries? . . . Young Johnny Lujack really is filling Angelo Bertelli's shoes at Notre Dame. When he needed a new pair of gridiron brogans recently, equipment manager brought out a pair of 10½'s that Bertelli had ordered, but never had used. . . . The U. S. Golf Association will begin its 50th year Dec. 22, with no hope that Santa Claus will bring a dozen new golf balls. . . . The postman will make the awards of varsity football letters for Lawrence College (Wis.) this fall. Nine of the 19 men who won them have been transferred by the Navy. . . . Manager Tommy Thomas of the Baltimore Orioles recently wrote to 21 ball clubs asking if they had any players to sell. Seventeen answered that they were interested in trades but not in selling for cash.

After seeing the Army-Notre Dame and Dartmouth-Cornell games while he was on furlough, Pfc. Charlie Callahan sends word from Peterson Field, Colo., that he figures Colorado College can be ranked with any team in the country except the Irish. . . . Hillsboro, Ohio, hitherto noted only for turning out Joe Hiestand, the trapshooter, had three representatives on an Army baseball team which piled up a year-long string of 27 victories, starting on Fiji and ending on Guadalcanal with a single loss to a Marine outfit. The C. O. of the unit, Col. Deforest R. Roush, First Sergeant Howard Duckwald, shortstop, and Corp. Kenneth Johnson, outfielder, all hail from Hillsboro. . . . Leland "Bunky" Morris, the 142-pounder who played a lot of good football at Syracuse U., has been discharged from the army. . . . The Liberty Ship Percy D. Haughton, named for the famous Harvard coach, will be launched Monday at Portland, Maine. . . . We assume it has been constructed along regular Harvard lines—a South Boston line and a Back Bay backfield.

Exeter Elects

EXETER, N. H. (AP)—Robert G. Beard of Westfield, N. J., varsity left end, was elected captain of the 1944 Phillips Exeter Academy football team.

Since Northwestern has been coached by Lynn Waldorf, a tie is the best the Purple has had against Michigan.

Irish Given Grid Margin Over Hawks

NEW YORK, Nov. 19 (AP)—With the hopes that good fortune continues to enjoy our company for the last big Saturday of the 1943 football season we give you:

Iowa Pre-Flight-Notre Dame—Until three days ago we were tempted to pick the Seahawks to win this battle of unbeaten gridiron forces. But now that Maznicki is injured and three other regulars have been transferred, we give you the Irish and their ninth successive triumph.

Ohio State-Michigan—There was a day when this one would have been the talk of the nation. But the Buckeyes are not in the class of the Wolverines this season so it's Michigan in a romp.

North Carolina-Duke—The Tarheels surprised by whipping one of the North's best, Penn, last week but that doesn't mean they're going to square matters for the season with the Blue Devils. Duke in a close shave.

Purdue-Indiana—The Old Oaken Bucket and at least a share in the Big Ten title goes to unbeaten Purdue.

Louisiana State-Tulane — Tulane hasn't got what it takes to stop Steve Van Buren. L. S. U.

Missouri-Kansas — The Tigers aren't going to let a weak Jayhawker outfit ruin their slim chance of repeating as Big Six king. Missouri.

Wisconsin-Minnesota — The Gophers in a battle of Western Conference also rans.

Colorado College-Colorado—The unofficial Rocky Mountain championships goes with this one and it'll be Colorado College over the University for the second time this season.

Dartmouth Princeton—No contest, although the Tigers promise to show up. Dartmouth.

Brown-Army—If Doc Savage is right, look for a free-scoring battle with the Cadets on the long end.

Colgate-Columbia — The Lions haven't won a game this season. Tomorrow isn't the date for their only triumph of 1943. Colgate.

Alameda Coast Guard-California—On a hunch, California.

Clemson-Georgia Tech — Eddie Prokop and the Engnneers by themselves—Georgia Tech.

Daniel Field-Camp Davis—Camp Davis' power to tell the tale.

Ft. Riley-Camp Grant—On a comparative schedule basis—Camp Grant.

Harvard-Boston College — A couple of "informals" with Doherty of B. C. the difference. Boston College.

Marquette-Great Lakes—A good workout for the Sailors before meeting Notre Dame next week. Great Lakes.

Iowa over Nebraska; Iowa State over Kansas State; Arkansas over Oklahoma A. and M.; Penn State over Pittsburgh; Pacific over San Francisco; Rutgers over Lafayette; Rice over Texas Christian; UCLA over St. Mary's; Sampson over Muhlenberg; Villanova over Temple; Texas Tech over Southern Methodist, and on Sunday, Holy Cross over Tufts and Del Monte Pre-Flight over St. Mary's Pre-Flight.

Canadiens Eye Surge of Hawks To Second Spot

National Hockey League

	W	L	T	Pts	Goals For	Goals Ag
Montreal	6	0	2	14	27	12
Chicago	5	3	0	10	36	30
Toronto	3	3	2	8	28	28
Detroit	3	2	2	8	25	21
Boston	2	3	2	6	26	27
New York	0	8	0	0	21	45

Results Nov. 18

Chicago 7, Boston 3.
Montreal 5, Toronto 2.
Detroit 3, New York 1.

By the Associated Press

Dick Irvin's Montreal Canadiens still ride the victory special, unbeaten in eight starts, but the Canucks have an anxious eye on the second place Chicago Black Hawks.

While Montreal was trouncing Toronto 5-2 last night, the Hawks were smothering Boston 7-3 to move past the Leafs into the runner-up spot.

Coach Paul Thompson was none too happy when the Hawks dropped three of their first four starts but they have made up for that with four straight wins.

If things are looking up in Chicago, it's definitely the other story in New York where the Rangers dropped their eighth in a row falling before the Detroit Red Wings, 3-1.

A special league meeting has been called for New York today to straighten out league affairs, particularly those of the Rangers. The New York club has been cracking attendance marks but their inability to break into the win column has all the clubs worried.

Manager Lester Patrick is in a buying mood but reports that the other clubs haven't anything for sale. It is possible that some help may be forthcoming as a result of the special session.

McNeill Advances

BUENOS AIRES (AP) — Lieut. Don McNeill, U. S. N. R., advanced to the finals in search of his fourth successive Argentine singles championship by disposing of Heraldo Weiss of Argentina, 7—5, 6—4, and 7—2.

McNeill will meet the winner of the match between Francisco "Pancho" Segura of Ecuador and Alejo Russell of Argentina. Russell eliminated Salvador Deik of Chile, 9—7, 6—3, and 6—4.

Joe Beggs, Cincinnati pitcher, is a quiet chap, but he can talk, when he chooses, in five tongues.

CLASSIFIED

(Continued from previous page)

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NOTICE TO APPLICANTS FOR DEFENSE POSITIONS

Persons now employed on war work will not be accepted for any of the positions advertised in this column.

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OFFICE man, alert and capable, public accounting experience, seeks responsible position, Boston or vicinity. Box F-1, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass.

MAN 30 seeks connection as company's Boston representative, agent or office manager; 15 years' experience. Write W. WEBBER, Box 334, Woburn, Mass.

ORGANIST and choirmaster now available, Boston or suburbs; excellent references; draft exempt. Box C-19, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN desires position as companion; available for travel; knowledge of practical nursing; operator's license. References exchanged. TILLIE FREEDMAN, 193 Front St., Binghamton, N. Y. Phone 25207.

COOK—A-1, excellent references, American, Protestant; no housework. CI. 7-5420 (Apt. 4-C), N. Y. C.

COMPETENT WOMAN, Jewish, wishes position as companion; no housework. Write Box L-13, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

YOUNG LADY, law stenographer, now employed, desires change. Write Box G-36, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

ANTIQUES WANTED

CASH paid for antique furniture, glass, china, bric-a-brac, silver, etc. HENRY POSTAR, 59 Market St., Brighton, Mass. Stadium 7866.

CHINA, GLASS and SILVER

Rose or grape carved furniture; sell direct M WEBBER, 418 Boylston, Boston. Ken. 2955

AUTOMOBILES FOR HIRE

TAXI THE DELUXE WAY
BOSTON CAB KEN. 5010

BEAUTY SHOPS

JIMMY — HAIRDRESSER
37 West 42nd, Bet. 5th and 6th, Rm. 1019
Permanents $5 to $7.50. Hours 10-7. Lo. 5-7511

CLOTHING

ORIGINAL MAX KEEZER CO. ONLY ONE STORE. WE BUY USED CLOTHING. BRIC-A-BRAC, JEWELRY AND SILVER. 1109 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, CAMBRIDGE, MASS. TRO. 0302.

DRESSMAKING

BETSY JANE WORTLEY, 29 Gainsboro St. Gowns, Suits, Remodeling. Prices Reasonable. Ken. 0848. Opp. Jordan Hall, Boston. Custom

EXPERIENCED dressmaker; remodeling and alterations, at your home, by the day; portable sewing machine; references. LE-2-1148, N. Y. C.

FOR SALE — MISCELLANEOUS

FOR GIFTS—Home-made aprons, necktie style: florals $1.25 each, postpaid in U. S. A.; stripes $1.50. MRS. BERTHA F. NEWCOMER, Hanover, Pa.

LARGE SAFES FOR SALE
3 with burglar-proof chests,
CAP. 1620 (Boston)

LADY going south wishes to sell a beautiful broadtail coat; price $1250, cost $3500. Tel. 9 to 5 p. m., Ken. 5855, Boston.

SPODE, wild rose, blue ground; sixty essential pieces. Price $100. Box E-7, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

FURNITURE WANTED

WE BUY ALL KINDS OF FURNITURE AND DISHES
BRESLAU FURNITURE CO. HIG. 1016, BOSTON

GIFT SHOPS

"THE SEDGWICK" Gifts, Greeting Cards, 87 Sedgwick Street, Jamaica Plain, Mass. ARN-5015

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks, diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 333 Washington St., Boston.

MATTRESSES

MATTRESSES REMADE $5
Double $6 (using old ticking). Box springs repaired. Prompt service. Phone Com. 2871. New Custom-made Mattresses $24.50 up. WELLS & CO., 393 Boylston Street, Boston

RADIO REPAIRING

RADIO REPAIRING
EXPERT WORK—TUBES TESTED AT STORE —GEORGE'S, 1711A MASSACHUSETTS AVE., BOSTON. COM. 3620.

RANGES

FACTORY rebuilt combination coal and gas ranges, also coal ranges. Metropolitan Ice Co., 26 Cottage Park Ave., Cambridge, TRO. 4620

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

EUGENIE B. ABBOTT
Singing, Reading, Speaking
May I Help You?
1 W. 30th Street, N. Y. C. CH 4-2634

TYPEWRITERS

TYPEWRITERS Repaired, Cleaned. All Makes. Han. 3121. ARCADE TYPEWRITER, 120 Boylston St., Boston

WANTED TO BUY

BEST prices paid furniture, rugs, silver, bric-a-brac, books, etc. LAWNER'S, 81 (University) Pl., GRamercy 5-1618, N. Y. C.

CAR WANTED for private party; '37-'40; must be in good condition; will pay cash. Watertown 3708, Mass.

MASSACHUSETTS

ARLINGTON HEIGHTS

THE SANGERS
Thanksgiving Cards
47 PARK AVENUE
Telephone ARLington 3246

BELMONT

Thanksgiving Flowers
FOSTER — *Florists*
Cushing Square Bel. 1567

BOSTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Com. 4330, 8 a. m. to 4:30 p. m. except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Moving and Storage
46 Bromfield St HANcock 8000

- Gifts for all occasions
- Wrist Watches and Jewelry repaired
- Cash for your Old Gold
- Beads restrung 50c up

Arthur W. Fitt
JEWELER
26 West Street Lib. 1486

BOSTON—Dorchester

Expert Servicing on All Makes of Cars
BUY WAR BONDS
Woodward's Chevrolet Co.
426 Adams Street, East Milton
BLU. 9200

FLOWERS FOR THANKSGIVING
F. W. Holbrow Co.
Member F. T. D. A.
301 Harvard Street GEN. 2095

Star Fruit Exchange
Fruit Baskets a Specialty
Full line of Figs, Dates, Raisins and Nuts
571B Washington St., Codman Sq. Col. 2836

A. J. McNamara, *Florist*

Thanksgiving Flowers
571 Washington Street Codman Square GEN. 1160 GEN. 1685

BOSTON—Mattapan

Chrysanthemums for Thanksgiving
Blue Hills Flower Shop
Mattapan Square BLU 1245

BOSTON—Roslindale

Edna Beauty Shop
4197 WASHINGTON ST.
Roslindale Sq., Mass. near Rialto Theatre
All Lines of Beauty Craft
PAR. 7532
PERMANENTS

BOSTON—Roxbury

Flowers for Thanksgiving
DANE'S FLOWER SHOPPE
Incorporated
22 Warren Street HIG. 7456

BOSTON—West Roxbury

Headquarters for Famous Brands For Men: ARROW Shirts, Ties, Hankies. INTERWOVEN Socks. McGREGOR Sportswear. HICKOK Braces and Belts. BOTANY Ties. JOCKEY Underwear. WELDON Pajamas. For Women: NOMEND, Hosiery. KAYSER Gloves. SEAMPRUFE Slips. HELEN HARPER Sweaters. JOAN MILLER Junior Dresses. McKITTRICK Classics. BESTFORM Foundations.

Decelle
1884 CENTRE STREET, WEST ROXBURY

BRAINTREE

CUTCLIFFE'S MARKET
L. H. CUTCLIFFE Proprietor
Provisions, Fish, Poultry, Vegetables, Canned Goods, Fruit
367 Washington Street Bra. 0575

BROCKTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Brockton 1921 Hours: 12:30 to 1:30 and 5 to 7 p. m. Monday, Wednesday and Friday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Still The Best Place To Buy Fine Furniture
ATHERTON'S
41 Centre St., Brockton 30, Mass.

Quality Cleaning and Laundry Work
ZORIC
White Star Laundry Co.

Chrysanthemums for Thanksgiving
FLOWERS and PLANTS
W. W. Hathaway
INCORPORATED
71 Main Street, Brockton 40 Tel. 213

MASSACHUSETTS

BROCKTON (Continued)

Storey & Co.
QUILTED SATIN HOUSECOATS
FOR THESE COOL DAYS AT HOME
10.95
120 Main St., Brockton 32, Mass.

Personal Christmas Cards
Orders must be placed without delay for best choice and prompt delivery
BAILEY'S STATIONERY STORE
37 Main St., Brockton 43, Mass.

• FARR'S •
"The store that buys direct from the mills"
Fabrics, Curtains, Linens Blankets, Hosiery, Dresses
51-53 No. Main St., Brockton 43, Mass.

BROOKLINE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Com. 4330, 8 a. m.-4:30 p. m. except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

S. J. McNeilly, Inc.
Sales and Service
OLDSMOBILE—CADILLAC
LONGWOOD 0321-0322
Garage and Service for Your Car
420 HAMMOND ST. CHESTNUT HILL

BANCROFT
CLEANERS TAILORS DYERS
Have your winter wardrobe freshened at our modern plant.
Call ASPinwall 6060
For Prompt Service
Main Office and Plant
374 Boylston Street

Mynna's Dresses
TAILORED AND DRESSY COSTUMES
1414a BEACON STREET LONGWOOD
COR. SUMMIT AVENUE 7137

THE ANNA SHOPPE
1326-28 BEACON STREET
Christmas Gifts
Very Large and Interesting Assortment of
Holiday Cards

CAMBRIDGE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Tel. Kirkland 4007. Hours: 8:30 to 12 noon daily except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

+ Individuality Plus +
at
EDITH GOODELL SHOPS
1676 Mass. Ave., Cambridge
78 Trapelo Road, Belmont
Dresses—Juniors', Misses', Women's
Hosiery — Bags — Costume Jewelry

BUY
Revlon
BEAUTY PRODUCTS
Carried at the
HARVARD COOP SOCIETY
HARVARD SQUARE TRO. 3000
Chocolate Tootsie V M fortifier makes milk taste like Tootsie V M. Pound jar, 40c.

SAGE'S
TRO 2211 BEL 4500
Our prices are always low as we can make them and continue in business.

Hartford Fire Insurance Agency
M. W. Francis & Son, Inc.
1908 Massachusetts Avenue
North Cambridge Mass.
GENERAL INSURANCE KIR. 4477

CONCORD

Women's Dresses
Our Fall Line of Dresses in the Latest Styles and Colors are now in stock.
Priced $5.98 to $14.95
J. P. NOURSE, Inc.
43 Main Street Concord, Mass.

INSULATE AND SAVE FUEL
WILSON LUMBER CO.
Concord, Mass. Tel. 290

DEDHAM

Joseph J. Crespi
PLUMBING and HEATING
11 EASTERN AVENUE DED. 0130

EVERETT

Maxwell, the Florist, Inc.
Frederick D. Maxwell, Treas.

FLOWERS for THANKSGIVING
480 Broadway, Everett, Mass.
Phone 2316—2317
Flowers telegraphed anywhere

BRAUN
CARD & GIFT SHOP
Early Shopping Gives the Widest Selection of Christmas Cards and Gifts
Also Greater Personal Attention!
461 Broadway Everett, Mass.

SEE NEXT PAGE

RESTAURANTS

ALLSTON, MASS.

Audrey Lee
Doughnut & Sandwich Shop
Home Cooking a Specialty
Delicious Doughnuts
LUNCHEON SPECIALS 45c
HOT EVENING DINNERS, 45c to 75c
Open 8:30 to 6:30 p. m. (Closed Mon.)
168 Harvard Avenue Allston

BOSTON

Good Food
By Expert Chefs
Our chefs are famous for their utterly delectable dishes and varied interesting menus.
Cafe de Paris
165 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, BOSTON
299 HARVARD STREET, BROOKLINE

STEUBEN'S
—DUTCH ROOM—
GOOD FOOD for a GOOD MOOD
114 BOYLSTON ST.

BLUE SHIP TEA ROOM
on T Wharf Tip—Boston
The' dim without, there's light inside. And good food there, we shall provide.
12:00 Noon to 7:30—Laf. 8313

When Downtown Shopping or at the Theatre
DINE AT EICHEL'S
STEAK, CHOPS, CHICKEN
ONE WINTER PLACE off Washington St.

CARVER HOUSE
LUNCHEONS and DINNERS
by CHEF THEMO
12 CARVER STREET

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

THE WHITEFIELD
19 Garden Street Eli. 2676
THANKSGIVING DINNER
$2.00
12 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Reservations Desired

The COCK HORSE
Home of Longfellow's Village Blacksmith
Old Fashioned Thanksgiving Dinner $2.00
Served 12 m. to 5 p. m.
Reservations Accepted
56 Brattle Street ELI. 2800
3rd Month! "A Great Musical Score."—Times

FISKE'S
THANKSGIVING DINNER
11 a. m. to 2 p. m.—5 p. m. to 8 p. m.
$1.50
Harvard Square, Cambridge KIR. 8681

MALDEN, MASS.

The New
KERNWOOD RESTAURANT

Now Open at Its New Location
7-9 DARTMOUTH ST.
Fine Food
Popular Prices

NEWTON CENTRE, MASS.

NEW ENGLAND PEABODY HOME TEA ROOM and GIFT SHOP
Luncheons—Teas—Dinners
Cor. Brookline and Dedham Streets Newton Center Mass LAS 0877

QUINCY, MASS.

SHIP'S HAVEN
RESTAURANT and Food Shop

Reservations made for special parties
"Closed on Sunday"
1237 Hancock Street Gra 3698

When You Go Out For Dinner . . .
Restaurant advertisers in The Christian Science Monitor are ready to serve you with satisfying meals.

MASSACHUSETTS

FITCHBURG

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3160 9 a. m. to 12 m. daily except Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

helen
GLOVES
for Dress—Business—Sports
Fabrics—Pigskins—Lined and Light Weight Capeskin
to match your color scheme.
241 MAIN STREET BUY WAR BONDS

Lesure the Florist
5 Putnam Street Tel. 342

NEW WINTER line of the Season's newest creations in Coats, Suits and Dresses.
We appreciate your patronage.
BARNEY ROSEN
701 Main Street Buy War Bonds

GRUEN WATCHES
$37.50 to $150.00 (tax included)
RICE & CO.
F. W. RICE
Silver Diamonds
350 Main Street
BUY WAR BONDS AND STAMPS

GLOUCESTER

WILLIAM G. BROWN
of the North Shore
Gloucester, Massachusetts
The Department Store
1885 COMPANY 1943

HAVERHILL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone 962-R daily except Sunday THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

For Thanksgiving
Home-Made Ice Cream
Candies—Kemp's Salted Nuts
Novelties—Favors
Pickard's Cozy Corner
20 Winter Street Tel. 2479

HAVE your garments dry cleaned at the Individual regularly, for Individual dry cleaning preserves fabrics . . . makes garments last longer.
PHONE 1-6-4
INDIVIDUAL FAMILY LAUNDRY
Launderers - - - Dry Cleaners

CHOICE MEATS
Home Smoked Ham and Bacon
Fresh and Cooked Meats
Kirschner's Meat Market
10 Main Street Tel. 2543

HINGHAM

Flowers for Thanksgiving
Flowers Wired Anywhere
LOVELL *the Florist*
HINGHAM 0335

HOLYOKE

You Can Always Shop With Confidence at
NAPOLEON BAIL'S
Shoe Store and Repair Factory
168 High Street Next to Transcript

LAWRENCE

CHERRY & WEBB'S
THE FASHION STORE IN LAWRENCE

BUY YOUR GIFTS EARLY
for Men and Boys at
Earlington's SWEATERS
490 ESSEX ST. LAWRENCE, MASS.

LEXINGTON

PARTRIDGE'S
1709 Mass. Ave. Tel. Lex. 0840

We will be open Tuesday, November 23, also on Thanksgiving Day, between 10 a. m. and 3 p. m. for Ice Cream Sales and Orders only.

JOHN A. SELLARS DAIRY
Fresh Pasteurized
MILK and CREAM
From Our Own "Up-to-the-Minute" Dairy
We specialize in
Vitamin "D" Homogenized Milk
LEXINGTON 0017

Shop here for your Gifts—
away from jostling crowds
alvin's INC.
20 WALTHAM STREET
Christmas Gifts in Excellent Taste
Dainty Handkerchiefs
Choice Handbags
COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF CARDS
ALSO SMART MODERN JEWELRY AND GIFTS FOR THE ENTIRE FAMILY
Minute Man Gift Shop

R. E. SCRIBNER, Inc.
1770 Mass. Ave. Tel. Lex. 0326
Chicken, Fowl, Vegetables
Fruit, Nuts—for
Thanksgiving Dinner

MASSACHUSETTS

LEXINGTON (Continued)

DOUBLE KAY NUTS
CHOCOLATES
Martin's DRUG STORE
1793 MASS. AVE. TEL. LEX. 0373

THE LEXINGTON PUBLIC MARKET
Formerly Rudd's Market
1845 Mass. Ave. Tel. Lex. 0700
We Accept Telephone Orders
So That They May Be Ready
When You Call for Them.

Theatre Pharmacy, Inc.
1792 Mass. Ave. Tel. Lex. 0063
Kemp Nuts, Spanish Peanuts and Mixed Nuts
Hard Candy
Haines-Ce Brook Ice Cream

Tweed Coats—100% wool	29.95
Eve Carver Dresses	8.95
Woolbrook Dresses—12½% wool	8.95
Other Dresses	8.95 to 19.95
Sweaters—all colors—100% wool	4.50 to 5.95
The Trick Skirt	5.95
Hosiery	89c to 1.50

Miss Maclean's Specialty Shop
1839 Mass. Ave., Opp. Arcade

LOWELL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Lowell 2-2361 Hours 8 a. m. to 12 daily. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Fine Jewelry
Good Assortment
of
Glass, Silver and China
WOOD-ABBOTT CO.
115 Central Street
Lowell, Mass.

OPEN NOW
Christmas Book Dept.
Palmer Street Store
Pollard's
A. G. POLLARD COMPANY
LOWELL, MASS.

VIVIAN'S BEAUTY SALON
Tel. 3-3672 Wyman's Exchange

For Better Heat at Lower Cost
you'll like
Lowell Coke
LOWELL GAS CO.
Coal—Coke—Fuel Oil
Tel. 2-3891 Tel. 6328

E. A. Wilson Co.

Cherry and Webb's
"Furriers for over 50 years"
LOWELL, MASS.
Northern New England's largest fashion store for women, misses and children

LYNN

100% New Wool
KENWOOD BLANKETS
Long fur-like nap and rich ribbon binding. Decorator colors. Ideal sleeping comfort for your home, and wonderful for gifts.
$14.98 ea.
Goddard Bros
Market St. Tel. LY 2-3737 Lynn, Massachusetts
The Quality Store of Greater Lynn

New Fall Styles
in Men's Furnishings
Arrow, Manhattan, Whitney Shirts
also
Pajamas, Hosiery, Neckwear
Handkerchiefs
Lonvals
328 UNION STREET

Shop Early . . .
Mail Early!
But make Christmas Merry with gifts from—
T. W. ROGERS CO
280 Union Street

ADAM and LONG HATS
Made of fine fur felts, in wide variety of styles and colors, sizes 6½ to 7⅞. Priced $3.45, $4.40, $6.00.
M. A. ROBERTS, Men's Wear
128 Munroe St., Cor. Washington St.
Famous for Gloves

D. L. MACDONALD CO.
STATIONER
COMPLETE LINE
Fountain Pens
Greeting Cards Gifts
50 Exchange Street Ly. 2-1680

STACKPOLES
Victor, Columbia and Decca Records
Radio Service
27 Market Street LY 2-5343

Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable laundry advertised in The Christian Science Monitor

MASSACHUSETTS

LYNN (Continued)

Something New for Your Home
Select from a wide array of beautiful pieces
Hill-Welch Co.
Willow Street

MALDEN

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone Malden 7798 Hours: 9 to 10 a. m. and 5 to 7 p. m. daily except Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

At KOTZEN'S . . .
454 Main St., Malden
DINNER SETS

Priced from $4.49 and up to $39
TERMS
I. I. KOTZEN CO.
454-460 Main Street, Malden
Open Saturday Evenings

Give Thanks With New Beauty!
COMPLETE BEAUTY SERVICE
Alba's Beauty Salon
32 EXCHANGE STREET MAL. 2235

E. D. KAULBACK & SON
Geo. H. Pike, Prop.
Flowers for Your
THANKSGIVING TABLE
Also Potted Chrysanthemums and other plants.
Flowers telegraphed anywhere
100 Pleasant St. Tel. Mal. 0500

It's HOLIDAY Time at JOSLIN'S
Do your Christmas shopping NOW—avoid disappointment; avoid crowds; avoid waiting!

CURTAINS and DRAPERIES
Also—a complete line of LINENS, BLANKETS, SHEETS and SPREADS
Now carried exclusively
AT BOTH STORES
Jones Stores, Inc.
138 Pleasant Street, Malden
490 Main Street, Melrose

WILFRED BEAUTY SHOPPE
Special Attention to White Hair
For Further Information Call at
82 Pleasant St. or Tel. Mal. 0465-W

MARLBORO

CLARK & COOK, Inc.
EXPERT Ford SERVICE
Used Cars Bought and Sold
38 HARVARD AVE., W. MEDFORD
ARL. 6760

MEDFORD

MEDFORD SQUARE MEAT SHOP
8 FOREST STREET
Fresh Dressed Vermont Turkeys
Native Chickens and Capons
Groceries—Canned Goods
HEAVY WESTERN BEEF
Free delivery—Telephone Mystic 3310

MEDFORD FLOWER AND GIFT SHOP
4 Salem Street Phone Mystic 0403
Fresh Flowers and Plants at All Times
Prompt deliveries: Lexington, E. Lexington, Everett, Burlington, Woburn, Winchester, Billerica, Bedford and Carlisle, Mass.

PATTERSON & PIGGOTT CO.
HARDWARE GARDEN SUPPLIES
PAINTS KITCHENWARE
KEYS MADE TOYS AND GIFTS
Phone MYStic 0404 46 High St.

P. VOLPE & SONS, Inc.
Gift Baskets or Fruit For All Occasions
Unseasonal Fruits and Vegetables throughout the year our specialty
Medford Square Tel. Mystic 0132, 0133

An Invitation to Beauty
Edythe
BEAUTICIAN
22 Harvard Ave., W. Medford
Arlington 4693

LET'S ALL GO TO
LEON'S
Doughnut and Sandwich Shop
Breakfast, Luncheon or Between-Meal Snacks
OPEN 7—CLOSE 2:00
Closed Sundays and Holidays
42 Salem St. Next to Medford Theatre

Cradock Apothecary
44 HIGH STREET
TEL. MYSTIC 0231, 0720
Free Delivery
Luncheonette Toilet Articles
Ice Cream Candy

ROCHFORD MOTORS
Mystic 5344 384 Boston Avenue

Hudson and Terraplane Sales and Service

MELROSE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone Melrose 4304-R 9 a. m. to 12 daily except Sunday and holidays. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

MASSACHUSETTS

MELROSE (Continued)

'blue coal'
HOUSEHOLD FUEL CORP.
Mystic 3100
Crystal 1680
Service and repairs for your automobile or truck
Daniels LeSaffre Motors
Phone 1428 397 Main Street
SUNOCO GAS

O. E. HAWES CO.
421 Franklin St., Mel. Highlands
Free Delivery Tel. Mel. 3400-1-2-3
Quality Meats and Groceries

HOLDEN'S TAXI
MELROSE
2700
5:30 a. m. until 11:30 p. m.

CLEERCOAL
New England Coke Oil Burners
FUEL OILS
BENSON COAL CO.
20 Tremont Street Tel. Mel. 4047

Ice Cream
Candy
Hopkins
Buy War Bonds First

GARNISS MARKET
Two Convenient Stores
163 W. EMERSON 463 FRANKLIN

WOOD'S GIFT SHOP
Plentiful and Choice
Our Gifts Are Ready Now
Last Call for
Christmas Cards and Stationery
511 Main Street Mel. 0862

NEEDHAM

Tel-NEE 2000
RIMMELE'S MARKET
FOODS OF EXCELLENCE
Prices that appeal
988 Great Plain Avenue

WHETTON'S
ESTABLISHED 1882
FUEL OILS • COAL • RANGE OILS
NEEDHAM
0967—0380—0968

Flowers for All Occasions
from
Paul E. Richwagen & Sons, Inc.
Florists
Highland Avenue at Rosemary Street
NEEDHAM, MASSACHUSETTS
Member Florist Delivery Telegraph Ass'n
TELEPHONE NEEDHAM 0652

NEW BEDFORD

WING'S
790 PURCHASE STREET
During the coming holidays you'll want to look your best for your guests. Wing's has what you want at the price you want to pay.

Let
GULF HILL DAIRY
South Dartmouth, Mass.,
Furnish Your
Milk, Cream and Ice Cream
Serving Room Open Daily
9 a. m. to 8 p. m.
AT SOUTH DARTMOUTH

SERVE "THE BEST" AT THANKSGIVING
from Our Huge Display of Fruits and Vegetables
NEW BEDFORD PUBLIC MARKET
704 PURCHASE STREET

Willey's Inc.
566 Pleasant Street
Distinctive Clothes for Women and Misses
MID-SEASON CLEARANCE

Akin-Denison Co.
Established 1850
COAL — PAINT — FUEL
Devoe Artist Materials
206 UNION STREET

TABER'S Inc.
254-256 Union Street
CENTRAL MARKET AND GROCERY
Where the Good Things Gather
Licensed Sanitone Cleaners
BUSH & CO. INC.
Established 1885
Cleaners and Dyers
The Sanitone Way
512 Pleasant St., Dial 57803 or 57804

M. J. Leahy Co.
572-76 Pleasant Street, New Bedford
"Smart Apparel For Men"

MASSACHUSETTS

NEW BEDFORD (Continued)

Perry THE FLORIST
72 Spring St.
Potted Plants and Flowers for All Occasions
Next West to Y. W. C. A.

Buy the Best Shoes
"BOSTONIANS"
at
M. C. SWIFT & SON
281 Union St., New Bedford, Mass.

Ready to Use or Put Away
PARSONS LAUNDRY CO., Inc.
Dial 6-8256 or 2-1152

NEWBURYPORT

Whitefield Launderers & Cleaners
Buy War Bonds
Fine Laundering
Odorless Dry Cleaning
Rug Shampooing
Fur Storage
220 Merrimac Street Tel. 2300

LIBERTY MARKET, Inc.
Everything for the Table
Our Food Is as Fresh as the News of the Day
28 State Street Tel. 1033
BUY WAR BONDS

BEAUTY HELPS
Attractive Gifts
Toilet Accessories
Buy War Bonds
HOYT DRUG CO., INC.
14 Pleasant Street

John Graham & Son
Telephone Connection We Deliver
Provisions of All Kinds
26 Market Square
BUY WAR BONDS

NEWTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Bigelow 0496. Hours, 8 to 12 a. m. Monday and Wednesday: Saturday 1 to 5 p. m. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

FLORENCE E. RAND
HAT SHOPS

Hosiery and Scarves at 433 Centre St., Newton LAS 0084
Gowns at Brookline 1391 Beacon Street BEA 2092

NEWTONVILLE

FUEL OIL
COAL COKE
LASell 7560
NONANTUM COAL CO.

NEWTON—West Newton

FUEL OIL
COAL • COKE
BIGelow 3810 and 2500
B. S. HATCH CO.

PITTSFIELD

Smith Brothers Coal and Oil Co.
Incorporated
172 West Street Tel. 7396

LUBRICATION
VULCANIZING
WASHING
PITTSFIELD TIRE AND BATTERY SHOP
Cor. West and Center Sts. H. S. Babbitt

E. F. FISH BAKERY
Quality Breads and Bakery Products
289 North Street Dial 2-3083

Buy Your
HOLIDAY TURKEY
at
KELSEY'S MARKET
Truly a Great Place to Trade
For a
SERVICE MAN'S CHRISTMAS
We suggest money belts, shoe shine kits, service hosiery, handkerchiefs, ties, writing kits, among the other gifts that you'll find at our SERVICE MAN'S COUNTER
HOLDEN & STONE CO.

CHARGE CUSTOMERS
PLEASE SAVE YOUR SALES CHECKS! ! !
The new simplified billing is now in effect so keep your checks as a ready reference.
ENGLAND BROS.

Greeting Card Shop
Exclusive Christmas Cards and Gifts
Mrs. S. L. Ogden 12 South St.

MASSACHUSETTS

QUINCY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Tel. Granite 9712. Hours: 8 to 11 a. m. daily, except Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

DO YOUR CHRISTMAS SHOPPING IN NOVEMBER
Due to the labor shortage in the Post Office ALL packages . . . even local ones . . . must be mailed before Dec. 10th.

REMICK'S

For Thanksgiving
Fill in on your
GLASSWARE
Your table reflects your taste
Many beautiful patterns. Everything in Carnbridge, Rose Points. New stag-handle carving sets and sterling handle steak sets. Game shears.
William E. Fritz
JEWELER
1543 HANCOCK ST. PRE. 1446

PHONE FOR BETTER LAUNDERING TODAY
PRESIDENT 5000
OLD COLONY LAUNDRIES 100 QUINCY AVENUE CLEANERS 30 TEMPLE STREET

Thanksgiving Time Is Chrysanthemum Time
Our choice flowers will brighten your home.
Quint's GREENHOUSES
1258 Hancock Street Pre. 7620

THOMAS S. BURGIN
INCORPORATED
INSURANCE
Quincy Square Gra 3000

FOY'S MARKET
The Sign of Quality Since 1899
Free Delivery
Charge Privileges
1177 Hancock St. 60 Franklin St. Pre. 1234

READING

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Reading 1033 9 to 12 daily except Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Oil Burning Equipment and Heating Oils
See Us on Our Budget Plan
EARLE H. CHAPIN
134 High St. Reading Reading 0599

Flowers for Thanksgiving
PARKER, FLORIST
395 Main St., Wakefield Cry. 0745

SOMERVILLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: Pro 5799. Hours 9 to 12 noon daily except Sundays THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Furniture Gifts
Toys for Children
Dolls—Games from 1.00
With the shortage of desirable merchandise, it's not too early to select your Christmas gifts NOW.
JEWELRY DEPARTMENT
Waterproof Watches
Wedding Rings
Identification Bracelets
Pearls, Diamonds, etc.
Use our Lay-Away Plan
Choose from One Thousand Gifts
Budget your purchases
No carrying charges
ROYAL FURNITURE CO.
Two Stores
70 Main St., Watertown
90 Broadway, Somerville

SPRINGFIELD

ORDER PERSONAL
Christmas Cards
EARLY
Wells & Wells
240 WORTHINGTON ST.
LAUER'S
QUALITY MARKET
BIRDS EYE
FROSTED FOODS
Groceries, Meats, Fruits and Vegetables
314-316 Bay Street Tel. 6-2744

REEVE'S MARKET
1071 State Street Phone 2-3197
Over Half a Century of Continuous Service

ALBERT COLLINGS & SON
Painting and Decorating
Wholesale and Retail
Paint and Wallpapers
New Ceilings—Floors Refinished
165 Oak Grove Ave. Tel. 3-5231

MASSACHUSETTS

SPRINGFIELD (Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3-1217, 1 p. m.-6 p. m. daily, except Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

— GIFTS —
TOYS—DOLLS—LAMPS
DINNERWARE
Knickknacks of all kinds
Bicycles—Dinette Sets
CHAS. BROAD TIRE CO.
77 Dwight St., near Victoria Sq.

Flowers by PAGE
FRANK M. PAGE
133 State Street Telephone 7-0235
Unusual Hand-Colored Religious Cards
Appropriate for All Occasions
J. H. MILLER CO.
21 HARRISON AVENUE

WALTHAM

Waltham Coal Co.
Main and Lexington Streets
Clean Coal Careful Teamsters
Prompt Delivery

STETSON HATS
$5 $7.50 $10
a good place to buy good clothes
429 MOODY STREET
GEO. I. KELLY

Come in and see
The Market of Tomorrow
Quality foods at reasonable prices
Waltham Super Market
536 MAIN STREET

WATERTOWN

4 Convenient Neighborhood Branch Stores
to bring the best to your table
★★★
Star Market Co.

24 Mt. Auburn St., Watertown	Big. 8400
304 Walnut St., Newtonville	Big. 8400
583 Washington St., Wellesley	Wel. 2820
401 Highland Ave., Somerville, Davis Sq.	

WELLESLEY HILLS

Call Well. 1180—We do not disturb you
SHARRON'S
245 Washington St., Wellesley Hills Sq
Specialized Skill in
Cleaning • Dyeing • Pressing
• Mending • Altering

WEYMOUTH

SMITH'S
THE BOOK STORE
Cards for All Occasions
A Varied Line of Gifts
Washington Sq., Weymouth Tel. Wey. 0470

WORCESTER

For Your Early Christmas Buying
GAMES AND SPORTING GOODS
help to bring friends together for lasting friendships.
IVER JOHNSON'S
304 MAIN STREET

For Christmas . . .
it is later than you think
THE CHILDREN'S SHOP
478 Main Street, opp. City Hall
Everything to gladden a child's heart

European Classified

CLOTHES REPAIRING

RENEW-WEAR LTD. turn SUITS—COSTUMES, OVERCOATS like new, 80/- and save coupons. Post or call, 3, Broadway, Victoria Street, S. W. 1. Abbey 7348.

HOMES TO SHARE

LONDON, W. 8.—Lady and daughter would share flat with couple—3 unfurnished rooms available; every convenience, close bus routes underground, met. Box W-1883, BCM/CSM, London, W. C. 1.

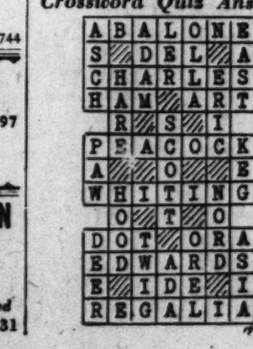
PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

HOVE, Sussex.—Comfortable bedsitting rms.; board optional; fires, gas ring; quiet; nr. buses, shops, gardens; temporary, permanent. Tel. 2033. Box W-1794, BCM/CSM, London, W. C. 1.

• POST WANTED

PERSONNEL manager, fully qualified, desires a position within radius 150 miles of London. Box W-1814, BCM/CSM, London, W. C. 1.

Crossword Quiz Answers



ENGLAND

BATH

It never Rains but Our Reputation Soars!
Kendall
UMBRELLAS & RAINCOATS
3, The Corridor, Bath
49, Regent Street, Weston-super-Mare.

WALKER & LING
Ladies' Outfitters and Fancy Drapers
Solicit Your Kind Patronage
Milsom Street Phone 4611

J. PUGSLEY & SON
3, Southgate Street (Tel. Bath 4865)
For Fine Fitting Footwear
The Fitting of
CHILDREN
a Speciality

For DYEING and CLEANING
send it to
Brooks'
ARGYLE ST., BATH

BEXHILL-ON-SEA

EVERYTHING IN WEAR FOR GENTLEMEN
WHEATLEY BROS.
JAEGER
AGENTS
22, St. Leonards Rd. Tel. 123

BOURNEMOUTH

Wilsons
LADIES' FASHIONS
62-66, Old Christchurch Road, Bournemouth
626, 628, Christchurch Road, Boscombe
1, Catherine Street, Salisbury
4, Cathedral Close, Exeter
38, 42, 44, South Street, Worthing

SHOP AT
Plummers
Old Christchurch Road Tel. 7000
Also at—
BRIGHTON HAILSHAM
HASTINGS BOSCOMBE
TUNBRIDGE WELLS SOUTHAMPTON
EASTBOURNE WEYMOUTH
LEWES BATH
YEOVIL WINCHESTER

Kendall
UMBRELLAS & RAINCOATS
FOREARM YOU AGAINST WET-WEATHER FORECASTS
79, Old Christchurch Road and 166, Old Christchurch Road, Bournemouth. 662, Christchurch Road, Boscombe.

Swiss Restaurant
THE SQUARE, BOURNEMOUTH
PHONE 2727
Best for Table D'Hôte Luncheons, Dinners and Suppers.
Private Parties catered for.

Bournemouth's Premier
FURNISHING STORE
J. J. Allen
THE QUADRANT TEL. 512

BUTT & SONS
For Good Footwear
47, Southbourne Grove
West Southbourne

Terraub's
Fashion Specialists
89-91 Old Christchurch Road and Commercial Road
Telephone 6750—6751

COLLENET & CO.
13 THE ARCADE
LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S HAIRDRESSERS and PERFUMERS
Permanent Waving a Speciality
TEL. 2010

Williams
FASHION SPECIALISTS
42A, Poole Road, Westbourne
317, Wimborne Road, Winton
LONDON HOUSE, WIMBORNE

BealeSons
BEALE & SONS LTD
The Store for Value and Service
Established Nearly 50 Years
COMMERCIAL ROAD PHONE 5000

BRIGHTON and HOVE

Builders and Decorators
Bostel Bros Ltd
WEST STREET BRIGHTON TEL. 4034
Refrigeration, Electrical and Sanitary Engineers Heating and Lighting
ESTABLISHED 1789

FROWD'S FRESH MILK
HOVE BRIGHTON
SEAFORD HASTINGS
61 WESTERN ROAD, HOVE
Tel. HOVE 4013

HETHERINGTONS
General Drapers & Millinery Specialists
WESTERN RD. BRIGHTON

SEE NEXT PAGE

ENGLAND

BRISTOL

Brooks of Bristol
DYERS and DRY CLEANERS
BRUNNER'S CAFÉ
UNION STREET, BRISTOL PHONE 24453
Morning Refreshments
Light Vegetarian Luncheons Teas
NEW BRANCH CAKE SHOP
QUEEN'S COURT, Nr. Victoria Rooms
Clifton. Phone 36787

TRY MORGAN'S FIRST
for
ALL CHILDREN'S WEAR
MORGAN'S of Bishopston, Bristol 7

Jolly & Son Ltd
(Late College Green)
62/64 Whiteladies Road, Bristol 8 Tel. 38401
The Noted House for HOUSEHOLD LINEN of good QUALITY

BROMLEY

Warner's Ltd
Tailors—Hosiers and School Outfitters
61, High Street, Bromley
Also at Woodford, Leyton, Loughton, Chingford & Upminster

URIDGE'S STORES
Family Grocers and Provision Merchants
BROMLEY CHISLEHURST
Quality—Value—Service

CHELTENHAM

For a Few Shillings
Kendall's
make Old Umbrellas FINE NEW FELLAS!
28, Promenade, Cheltenham.
38, Eastgate Street, Gloucester.

BRUNNER'S CAFÉ
Luncheons
Teas
23 and 25, Clarence Street

FAMILY GROCERS and PROVISION MERCHANTS
W. Vale & Co. Ltd.
93/94 Winchcombe Street Tel. 2733

Cavendish House
CHELTENHAM
for
Fashions and Furniture

CROYDON PURLEY and District

HOCKEY & BRIMACOMBE
The Addiscombe and Shirley
GROCERS
For the Nationally Advertised Items in This Paper
CREAMOLA FOOD PRODUCTS

DUDLEY

MILK MAID
MILK BARS
CONSUMABLE FOOD SPECIALISTS
DUDLEY

EASTBOURNE

S. C. NASH
Greengrocer
Fruiterer Florist
F.T.D.A.
South Street Tel. 1224

GODALMING, GUILDFORD and DISTRICT

BEL-RAY
SCIENTIFIC laundry process
Assures whiter linen, softer woollens, brighter colours and longer wear. High grade laundry service at keen prices. Return carriage or postage paid.
BRAMLEY Hygienic LAUNDRY
Bramley—Guildford. Surrey
'Phone: Bramley 3294

HEREFORD

MILK MAID
MILK BARS
CONSUMABLE FOOD SPECIALISTS
HEREFORD

KINGSTON and SURBITON

T. Johnson & Sons
Builders and Decorators
Elmbridge 2334 102, Brighton Road, Surbiton.

ENGLAND

LUTON

Kendall
64 Branches
THE UMBRELLA AND RAINCOAT SPECIALISTS
12, Wellington Street, Luton.
105, High Street, Bedford.
94, High Street, Watford.

OXFORD

Elliston & Cavell Ltd
OXFORD
Oxford's Modern Store
126, High St., Oxford.
21, Broad St., Reading.
Kendall
UMBRELLAS & RAINCOATS

PAIGNTON

CHURCH'S CHINA STORES
The Cut Glass Specialists
Agents for "STUART CRYSTAL" and All Best Makes of China
16 Palace Ave. (next G P O.)
Tel. 57212

PLYMOUTH

Come to
Pophams
THE WEST COUNTRY SHOPPING RENDEZVOUS
When you want anything to wear that is new and fashionable, or anything for your home that is reliable and artistic.
POPHAMS—PLYMOUTH

JOHN YEO
& Company, Ltd. 'Phone 3243
PLYMOUTH
for
VALUE in FASHIONS FABRICS and FURNISHINGS

POOLE and District

J. VINEY & SONS
34, Commercial Rd. 436 Ashley Rd.
PARKSTONE
COAL CORN
Everything for the Garden
TEL. 192 and 871

PORTSMOUTH and SOUTHSEA

Military Tailors and Outfitters
ROWE & EDMONDS
Uniforms for all officers
Men's and Women's Services
3, CLARENDON ROAD, SOUTHSEA

RICHMOND and District

Wright Bros Ltd
RICHMOND, SURREY
The Leading Drapers and House Furnishers in the District
Early Closing Day—Wednesday

Repairs!
Deane Bros
Footwear Repairing Craftsmen
76 Sheen Road
RICHMOND
Tel. Richmond 1871
collected and delivered.

SUTTON COLDFIELD

ASHMORES
of Birmingham
(Owner Mrs. Marsh)
Open at 122, The Parade, Sutton Coldfield
Shoes of Quality
ALL PRICES

SUTTON—Surrey

Kendall
UMBRELLAS & RAINCOATS
Spell Security in Wet Spells
15, The Arcade, Sutton.
22, Thames Street, Kingston.
21, George Street, Richmond.

F. BUCKLEY
High Class Baker and Pastry Cook
37, Upper High Street, EPSOM

SHINNERS RESTAURANT
for Luncheons & Teas
HIGH STREET, SUTTON

TORQUAY

For Everything ELECTRICAL
REFRIGERATION SPECIALISTS
SYDNEY TRUSCOTT LTD.
45, Fleet Street, Torquay
Phone 3403

BESSELL
41, Fleet Street, Torquay
Underwear Knitwear
Hosiery
Dresses and Fabrics

ENGLAND

TORQUAY (Continued)

WILLIAMS & COX
Drapers and Silk Mercers
Reduced Coupon Value
REMNANT SALE EARLY IN JANUARY
4a, 5, 6 STRAND, TORQUAY
TELEPHONE 4314

Edward Henry Sermon
High-Class Gem Work
JEWELLER and SILVERSMITH
Emblem Jewellery
19 VICTORIA PARADE 19

DEVON LAUNDRY & DYE WORKS
Newton Road, Torquay
The Leading Launderers, Dry Cleaners, and Dyers
Vans call in all districts. Tel. 63137

TRACES' LIMITED
DAIRY PRODUCE
124, Reddenhill Road Babbacombe Phone 87130
7, Fore Street St. Mary Church
Also
Fruit, Vegetables, and Poultry
122, Reddenhill Road, Babbacombe Phone 87130

Bathes
Original "Devonshire Violets"
Perfumes and Toilet Requisites
Kodak Specialities. Films developed.
24, FLEET STREET, TORQUAY Ph. 2934
Also at Paignton and Newquay

J. F. ROCKHEY, LTD.
Torquay and Newton Abbot
FASHION SPECIALISTS AND GENERAL DRAPERS
Pay a visit to our Café Restaurant, Torquay
Tel. 3286

TUNBRIDGE WELLS

Complete House Furnishers
Removals and Storage
Phone 2525 Waymarks Ltd Phone 2525
The Fiveways, Tunbridge Wells

WESTON-SUPER-MARE

ROSINE
(MAUREEN ALLEN)
LADIES' HAIRDRESSER
Registered Eugene Waver
195A, MILTON ROAD
Weston-super-Mare Phone 2173

THE CENTRE CAFÉ
Patisserie Suisse
Opposite Town Hall
Weston-super-Mare
Phone 1178
Open Tuesday to Saturday 9:30 a. m.-6 p. m.

PHONE 540
Thomas Hansford
The Centre
WESTON-SUPER-MARE
HOSIER HATTER TAILOR
On the War Office list of approved Tailors.
Complete Outfits for ALL Services.

D. G. FRANCIS
High Class Fashion Shoes
Ladies', Gentlemen's and Children's FOOTWEAR
Repairs a Speciality
Phone 1793
3, The Centre Weston-super-Mare

RADIO PIANOS
Gramophones
"MILLIERS"
[A. J. Cornwell, R. W. Hay Smith] late 8, Waterloo St.
NEW ADDRESS: 7, MAGDALA BUILDINGS
Opposite the Odeon
WESTON-SUPER-MARE
Phone 475 Cash or Easy Terms

Walker & Ling
BUY YOUR GIFTS HERE
Good Value for Coupons
High Street and at Bath Weston-super-Mare Phone 137

A. C. TAYLOR
Builder and Decorator
General Repairs to House Property
"Westward" Nr. Hutton. Bleadon 281
Weston-super-Mare

WORCESTER

MILK MAID
MILK BARS
CONSUMABLE FOOD SPECIALISTS
WORCESTER

Wales

CARDIFF

WHY NOT FLOWERS?
from
CASE BROS.
3, St. John's Sq., Cardiff
Tel. 622
Members of the F. T. D. A. (Florists' Telegraphic Delivery Association)

WILLIAM LEWIS
(PRINTERS) LTD.
78, Queen Street, Cardiff
Printing Stationery
Typewriters, Office Equipment
'PHONE CARDIFF 4031

Wit and Wisdom, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Camera Club

Just for Fun —Tem

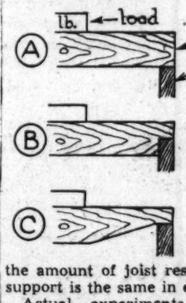
"I told Mom you were leaving FOREVER . . . and she said to tell MR. GULLIVER there would be a pork chop in the icebox tonight!"

Did You Ever Wonder

If the Way a Joist Is Notched Affects the Load It Will Support?

The usual method of notching joists is to cut a rectangle from the end, as shown at B in the accompanying diagram.

The casual observer, if asked which would hold the heavier load, B or C, probably would choose B, or would contend that their load capacities would be identical since



the amount of joist resting on the support is the same in each case.

Actual experiments, however, conducted by the U. S. Forest Products Laboratory indicate that C would bear the heavier load. The tests demonstrated that where the joist mounted as at A would support half a ton, B would support but 250 pounds, while C would hold a 500-pound load.

* * *

If All Holly Has Prickly Leaves?

The holly is one tree which may have two different types of leaves at the same time. The leaves on the lower branches may have their edges equipped with hard, sharp spikes, while the leaves on the upper branches of the same tree may have smooth, unweaponed edges. The spikes on the leaves afford excellent protection against destruction by browsing animals, and it might seem an example of plant intelligence to find that the holly does not always waste its energy making spiny leaves on the higher branches which are out of reach of the cattle and need no other protection.

* * *

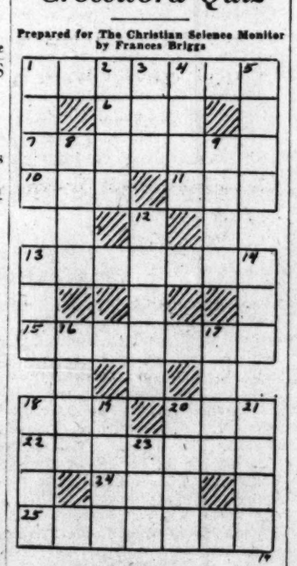
How the Yellowhammer Got the Word "Hammer" in His Name?

The yellowhammer is a common European finch or yellow bunting. In the United States the name is applied to the flicker or golden woodpecker. It might be thought that the "hammer" in its name came from the woodpecker's habit of tapping on tree trunks. The more probable origin of the word however, is from the German **ammer**, "bunting."

—W. P. Keasbey

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across
1—What is an ear shell?
6—Peach blossom is State flower of what State of U. S. (abbr.)?
7—Who is the wrestler in "As You Like It"?
10—What meat is often used with eggs?
11—Craft.
13—What bird in its full dress is most gorgeous of all birds?
15—What fish is mentioned in Mock Turtle's song in "Alice in Wonderland"?
18—Speak.
20—What is a plural of "os"?
22—Who wrote "The Freedom of the Will"?
24—What is a fresh-water food fish of Europe?
25—What do you call the emblems, symbols, or paraphernalia, of royalty?

Down
1—Who is author of "The Apostle"?
2—Who is first person mentioned in Bible?
3—Who is the original of Shakespeare's "King Lear"?
4—What is a kind of Spanish jar?
5—If you were in Toluca, Mex., in what direction would you travel to reach Veracruz?
6—A jack rabbit is what?
9—What Scandinavian navigator was known as "the Red"?
12—Who was author of the narrative poem "The Lord of the Isles"?
15—Would a fossape have paws, fins, or ears (sing.)?
14—Small cask is what?
16—Who was author of the poem "The Bridge of Sighs"?
17—What is name of a department of northern France?
18—Venison is the flesh of what?
19—"Just as the ——— is bent the tree's inclined."
20—What is a Russian city on Oka River?
21—So-called "roof of the world" is on what continent?
23—Girl's name.

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements.)

In Lighter Vein

Comparison

This story is making the rounds in Australia. General MacArthur was being subjected to a barrage of questions from his little boy. When the latter asked his famed dad to explain the difference between an ordinary rifle and an M-1 repeating rifle, the General is quoted as saying: "There's quite a difference, son. It's just as if I spoke and then your mother spoke."—Range Finder.

It's a Pun

The new overseer in the factory was talking things over with the manager.

"One thing worries me," he explained. "The women here never stop talking, all the time they're at work."

"Surely you must realize," said the manager in reply, "that women's work is never dumb."—Exchange.

Daily Anecdote

Considerate Man

The late Lord Warwick was never so happy as when pottering about the grounds of Warwick Castle, dressed as an undergardener.

One day, when the nobleman was thus attired, a party of tourists arrived at his estate and, mistaking him for a servant, asked to be shown around the place. Lord Warwick conducted them through the castle and the grounds, showed them everything, and added much to their pleasure by relating many interesting facts about the place. At the end of the tour, the spokesman of the party thanked him and tipped him five shillings.

"Of course you didn't accept the money?" remarked a friend.

"Of course I did!" replied Lord Warwick. "I couldn't hurt their feelings."

A Verse for Today . . .

Let not him that is deceived trust in vanity: for vanity shall be his recompence.—Job 15:31

Wide World from United States Army Signal Corps

Soldier's Conception of a Censor?

An ingenious United States Signal Corps photographer gets credit for dreaming up this "eye-view" of a censor. The paper bears the counter-stamps of various base censors and United States censors.

My Secret Ambition

Share your "Secret Ambition" with our readers in this new feature. If it's on the humorous side, it's all the more acceptable. Limit your contribution to less than 50 words. One dollar will be paid for each printed item.

A plea to official Washington comes from E. S. P., Hillsborough, N. H.:

"My S. A. is to beat the half-cent problem. I've been trying for years to find a solution to this nuisance. No matter what the commodity, even a postage stamp, the customer pays and pays. I yearn to wake up some morning and read in this newspaper that the Treasury is to issue half-cent pieces."

* * *

A. S. A. that must be relegated to the postwar file before it can be realized is one from A. H., Richmond Hill, N. Y., school teacher:

"To leave school some Friday afternoon, take a plane for London to see a lad who spent two years in our country as an evacuee; then returning to school on Monday surprise my pupils with 'Guess where I've been!'"

* * *

"In a large department store is a large balcony overlooking the first floor of the store. My S. A. has always been to stand at the rail of the balcony and suddenly burst into song—during the rush hours," confides Mrs. A. L., Wellesley, Mass.

Hint: Wait a few weeks and you'll get the big Christmas crowds.

Facts and Figures

ONE TORPEDO REQUIRES AS MUCH TIN AS 5,500 TIN CANS.
IT'S A FACT ONE AVERAGE SET OF GOLF CLUBS CONTAINS ENOUGH STEEL TO MAKE 30 HAND GRENADES
K. PARRIS
POTATOES SHOULD BE STORED IN A DARK, DRY PLACE WHERE THE TEMPERATURE RANGES BETWEEN 40 AND 60 DEGREES.

NEWS ITEM— HER ALL.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—"That's the Main Idea" By Le Pelley

ARE YOU GOING TO HAVE TURKEY AT YOUR HOUSE THIS THANKSGIVING ?
WELL... WE'RE NOT SURE...
HOW ABOUT PLUM PUDDING ?
WE'RE NOT SO SURE OF THAT, EITHER
GOOD-NIGHT... WHAT ARE YOU SURE OF ??
WE'RE SURE ABOUT BEING THANKFUL ... I CAN TELL YOU THAT !!

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—"There Wasn't Any Snow—but—!" By Rodgers

Boy! We really had a cold snap last night!
And this morning I expected to see some snow—
But there wasn't any snow
No sir e-e!
Just a little ice!
Rodgers

The Adventures of Waddles—"Just a Small Beginning" By The Hagers

"What is the next step, sir?" said I. "This latex, Waddles, we must dry."
So, in the oven Widgeon laid The batch of rubber we had made.
When done it weighed about an ounce. Professor cried, "Now watch it bounce!"
"What is it for, may I inquire?" "We're starting out to make a tire!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1943 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Congress vs. Consumer

On several occasions this newspaper has urged President Roosevelt and his aides to stand more firmly against the pressure groups—including strikers—who have attacked the barricades raised against inflation. Today we feel that the weakest spot on the home front is Congress. For in its current actions Congress is not merely failing to defend the anti-inflation line; it is actively attempting to breach that line.

Let's look at the record:

The Ways and Means Committee of the House has rejected the Treasury's plan for $10,500,000,000 in new taxes to draw off surplus buying power, and has substituted a proposal which will collect a mere $2,000,000,000.

The House and the Senate are both now expected to pass the rider on the Commodity Credit Corporation bill which would bar payment of subsidies to prevent price rises which, according to OPA Administrator Bowles, will cost Americans $15,000,000,000 in 1944.

The Senate is preparing to override Economic Stabilizer Vinson on the question of railway wages and call for an increase of eight cents an hour for the non-operating unions.

The Smith investigating committee in the House has attacked OPA as too harsh in its measures to curb black markets and recommends changes in procedure which would make enforcement of price ceilings more difficult.

Now fairness demands that we recognize mitigating circumstances. The Treasury's tax program dodged the need for taxing lower incomes where most of the new money is.

Some opponents of subsidies are sincerely concerned about abuses to which such payments are open and others do not believe they will prevent inflation.

Many advocates of the pay rise for railway workers argue that it is in line with the purpose of the Stabilization Act to correct "gross inequities" and will promote the war effort.

The Smith committee has rightly pointed to mistakes in OPA methods and is concerned about the dangers of bureaucratic tyranny.

But however good the reasons for any one Congressional move, impartial observers declare the total effect is clearly—and dangerously—inflationary.

We would not attempt to say that administrative officials are the only patriots or that they possess a monopoly on wisdom or courage when it comes to stopping inflation. But there is increasing evidence that members of Congress are more open to the pressures of special interest blocs which demand price or wage increases. The Administration has often been too responsive to farmer or labor pressures, but it must be said that in recent months the President has, by his anti-inflation stand, alienated most of his farm support, and is now facing open threats of labor to vote Republican.

At this moment the Administration deserves the support of citizens in its fight—however faulty—against inflation. And Congress deserves a warning from every consumer that he knows that a 10 per cent increase in prices is many times as burdensome as a 10 per cent increase in taxes and may open the door to devastating inflation.

Moscow and Federations

As Mr. Hull's reports on the Moscow Conference have stressed, a prospect of new attitudes and new techniques in international dealings stretches before us. If the promise of Moscow is realized it is altogether possible that power politics can be redirected away from "spheres of influence" toward broader concepts of opportunity and security.

The Moscow Conference offers such an outlook because trust between Russia and the western Allies is displacing suspicion. But a statement in the Soviet newspaper, Izvestia, shows that this aim must be further pursued. Izvestia has declared that Russia is opposed to federations of small European States until it is clear that their Governments have individually acquired stability and until it is clear that the federal principle is not being used simply to build a cordon sanitaire, or buffer community, between Russia and the rest of Europe.

Americans and Britons may usefully give this Russian attitude some thought. To many of them, the hope of building prosperous and free communities in Europe has seemed linked to the idea of federation. Idealists in both countries have promoted this idea without full realization of the uses to which it is being put by anti-Russian elements.

Izvestia's article follows some too easy assumptions that the Moscow references to a free Austria indicated Russia was not opposed to a central European federation. Russia, says Izvestia in effect, is opposed to the sort of federation that some anti-Russians hope to build. That is understandable.

Picnic Postponed

Those in the habit of insisting that it's all over but the shouting act as if they didn't quite know what to do with news of setbacks like those on the front west of Kiev, Leros, and recently in Italy. Their attitude illustrates what a flimsy substitute for genuine morale extreme optimism may prove to be.

Only recently, when German counter-attacks in Italy gave Allied troops something to cope with for a few days, this same optimism showed its reverse side. Anxious speculations appeared as to whether the Allies in Italy had sufficient manpower for the task there.

Setbacks on any Allied front make unwelcome news for us all. But they serve to warn those of us who need warning that there was more than verbiage in Prime Minister Churchill's speech at the Lord Mayor of London's banquet. There is still a tremendous job to be done. Not that no possibility of German surrender exists short of utter destruction of their power—such a possibility does exist. But the minute too many of us begin counting on it, we may find news like that from Zhitomir and Leros coming in from other sectors too.

We know the size of the task, we know the rightness of our part in it. This knowledge helped to bring moral stability when the days were darkest. Perhaps a reminder of the immensity and the rightness of the task, and of the price that millions of individuals must be prepared to pay to complete it, is not out of place even in these brighter days. Many of us need a renewal of determination based on this knowledge. Certainly we need a renewal of inspiration which will prevent setbacks of our forces on any front from being received on the home front as petty disappointments to a hope for peace-and-picnics before we have all done our chores.

No "Holiday" for Liquor

People with more money than they know what to do with are buying up all available liquor in the greatest spree Americans have indulged in since the silk-shirt days just before prohibition.

The greed and lawlessness which have always accompanied the liquor trade's willingness to profit by debauching human lives are again manifest in reported efforts of liquor sellers to circumvent OPA ceilings in various ways, even to conniving with the bootleggers.

These are likely to be among the basic findings of the Department of Justice and the Senate Judiciary Committee in their investigations of the liquor racket in the United States—for the apparent skulduggery engaged in makes this term appropriate.

The great cry raised by customers of the liquor stores concerns, first, a shortage of their accustomed brands; second, extravagantly high prices. The shortages apparently are felt only in the legally established trade channels; there seems to be plenty of liquor for those willing to pay the price. It should be understood that the short supply is *not* primarily due to the conversion of distillers to the manufacture of industrial alcohol for war purposes; the distillers themselves announced last June they had stocks on hand adequate for three or four years. The reasons for the shortage, it is variously charged, are:

1. The excessive demand due to swollen pay envelopes and war profits; probably the principal reason.
2. Hoarding or holding back by distillers to cause a national scarcity and big profits later, and also to exert pressure for a temporary resumption of whisky distilling.
3. Some distributors, after a profitable year, are refraining from incurring taxable excess profits but will release goods for next year's market.
4. Owners of liquor are letting their products go into black-market channels for bigger prices. In this way they also evade internal revenue taxes.

The chief reason for high prices is neither high taxes nor threatened high taxes but the distillers' withdrawal of established brands and substitution of new blends with no OPA ceilings.

Washington should be on guard against efforts to frighten it into granting distillers a "holiday" from industrial alcohol production in order to increase whisky stocks. What Americans need is not more liquor but considerably less—and an increased understanding of the handicap its use imposes on individual and nation.

Same Actors—New Tricks

Our Readers Say—

White-Collar Pay

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

With weightier national affairs out of the way or well on the road to settlement, perhaps more space can be spared to discuss the status of the white-collar man.

The statement that the WLB was disposed to consider wage increases on their merits is encouraging, as this agency's former ruling is largely responsible for the present condition of this class.

At about the time when wages were frozen, a movement had already started by numerous companies to adjust salaries to the times. The board would take no notice of the fact that no increases had previously been paid these workers, while manual labor had received two or three boosts. Even the argument that additional duties had been taken on had no effect, the ruling being that 15 per cent was the limit.

Most of the older clerks accepted it with as good a grace as possible, and put it down as a war measure. A good many of the younger men sought other work.

It is sometimes urged that clerks would benefit by forming a union, but I see little chance for that. There is a basic difference in the attitude regarding their work, especially among the older men, whose loyalty is toward their employer, that of others to their unions.

South Acton, Mass. CHARLES F. EDNEY

Farm Dispatches

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Surely, everyone enjoys John Gould's "Dispatches From the Farm" appearing from time to time on the editorial page of The Christian Science Monitor.

What relaxation and relief from unpleasant news, these amusing and informative stories offer to a war-torn, puzzled, questioning world! (MRS.) ELZA STEPHENS GRAHAM

Chicago

This newspaper assumes no responsibilities for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Hawaiian Patriots

Underlying their aggressive war spirit is the Hawaiians' remarkable racial tolerance. On these islands live together in harmony peoples of heterogeneous racial origins whose inherited mental habits and alien customs have been pretty generally replaced by American standards.

This racial tolerance, or absence of racial antagonism, generates a unity of purpose to win the war and encourages all Hawaiians of whatever origin to submit uniforms to necessary military restraints. Imagine a congested metropolitan area on the mainland, like that of Honolulu, enduring without complaint total blackouts every night for almost two years, and a curfew at 10 p. m., after which time no one is permitted on the streets. Consider also their censorship. Mail, telephone, cable, radio communications, private or business, between the islands or with the mainland, are censored. If a businessman, telephoning from Honolulu on the island of Oahu to a point on the Island of Maui, should be so indiscreet as to say anything remotely suggesting a military topic, the censor, listening in, would interrupt and ask him to explain. The censorship, the nightly blackouts and the curfew are a condition never before experienced by an American community and the fact that they are respected as a military precaution essential to the security of the mainland as well as of the islands is an evidence of Hawaii's realistic patriotism.

The business of the islands is largely agricultural. Every plantation has a "home guard" in which workers, uniformed, armed and drilled under military discipline, are ready to drop their work in the fields and instantly become fighters.

In like manner industry is incorporated into the defense system. If the Army or Navy requires a dozen or 50 acres for an air base or munitions storage, the acres, whether the sugar cane or pineapples can be harvested or not, are at once made available. If the service needs workers, the men, in spite of serious plantation labor shortages, are loaned. Hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth of machinery and tractors have been turned over by the plantations to the armed forces.—THOMAS STEEP, in *The Washington Post.*

Letters and Fishing

The Bookshelf

Ferris Greenslet, confessing his at least occasional way of dealing with a manuscript, says that when about to examine one of the thousands he has had to read in his many years of service as literary adviser to Houghton Mifflin Company, he would sometimes thrust a paper cutter into it and observe where the instrument came to rest. If the manuscript seemed to show some drops of the lifestream, he would read on; if only sawdust exuded, he would leave the reading to someone else.

His own book, UNDER THE BRIDGE, by Ferris Greenslet (Boston: Houghton Mifflin. $3), opened thus at random, shows no sawdust, but wise and witty and vivid passages about the books he has helped to publish, the famous persons he has known, the streams he has fished, and by inference, his own views on living.

* * *

In the course of his experience as literary adviser and later as trade manager for Houghton Mifflin, he applied his test successfully to manuscripts such as those of Willa Cather, John Buchan, and Amy Lowell. He had much to do with the publication of "The Education of Henry Adams," greatly against the will of its author. These are but samples of Mr. Greenslet's wide explorations in the field of other persons' written words. It has been his life work, and the harvest has been good.

"Under the Bridge" gives a little account of the confluent rivulets that united in its author. The Ferrises had as their known source a certain Richard Ferris of Queen Elizabeth's time who is set down in the Dictionary of National Biography as an "adventurer." The Greenslets started in this country with a Thomas Greenslet of Salem, admonished in 1673 for a breach of the Sabbath, presumably for fishing. By the time a Ferris and a Greenslet met and wed, in the early 1870's, their locale was Glens Falls, New York.

In that rocky and wooded region of the Great Carrying Place, Ferris Greenslet grew up a lover of the outdoor world. He was a "fishing Ferris" (evidently Greenslets did not as a rule emulate their Salem progenitor). In his inheritance from his Ferris grandfather were fishing equipment and some flutes, and both these, or others of their kind, he has used—the flute, on a noteworthy occasion, in a contest with George Bernard Shaw, which was decided by Mrs. Shaw, to her husband's permanent dissatisfaction, in favor of Mr. Greenslet. The fishing inheritance has caused him to wade the streams of New York, New England, and North Carolina, of Canada, the British Isles, and France, and has brought him fisherman's friendships with John Buchan, Lord Grey, Leslie Thompson, and many other men of the arts and statecraft.

* * *

The education of this scholar-writer-publisher-fisherman was influenced chiefly by Professor Winchester ("Winch") at Wesleyan, and George E. Woodberry at Columbia. After receiving his doctorate at Columbia for a thesis about a forgotten Stuart writer named Joseph Glanvill, young Greenslet did book reviewing, largely for The Nation. He became sub-editor of the Atlantic Monthly under Bliss Perry, passed from the magazine department to that of books on the explosion over publishing May Sinclair's "The Helpmate" as a serial, and some thirty years ago entered upon his long association with the house of Houghton Mifflin.

Mr. Greenslet has written biographies of Walter Pater, James Russell Lowell, and Thomas Bailey Aldrich, has an enormous acquaintance with men and women whose names make literary and world history, and is still a fishing Ferris. He is full of substance and good anecdotes, an incorrigible Latinist, emits small sparks of French, is not averse to American slang, and seldom permits himself a commonplace sentence.

W. K. R.

A Means to Better Government

An Intimate Message From Washington

By Roscoe Drummond

Secretary Hull's appearance before the House and Senate this week to report in person on the Moscow Conference brings into timely focus one of the most needed reforms in the procedure of American government.

The need—and it grows greater as the Nation's role in world affairs grows greater—is for a closer working relationship between the legislative and executive branches of the Government.

To advocate fuller co-operation between the two is obvious and does not reach to the heart of the problem. What is urgent is to bring about better communication between Congress and the Executive as the necessary means of bringing about better co-operation.

That sounds easy but it isn't. In seeking to maintain the separate and co-ordinate branches of the Federal system, more attention has been given to separateness than to co-ordination.

Two recent events show the benefit to be gained when Congress and the executive branch of the Government is in effective communication and the danger and confusion which arise from lack of such communication.

For many months, Secretary Hull kept the members of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, majority and minority alike, closely informed on the inside trend of diplomatic developments and on exactly what the Government proposed and hoped to accomplish in securing the future peace. In consequence, when the Government's diplomacy bore such fine fruit at the Moscow conference, the Senate was both prepared and willing to give the agreements an endorsing vote of ratifying proportions. The accomplishment stemmed from effective communication between Congress and the executive branch of the Government.

But when the five Senators returned from their useful tour of the battlefronts, their observations reached the public through fragmentary information, false impression, and exaggerated criticism. The executive departments responsible for these matters had no opportunity to present their information simultaneously to the country, and unnecessary and unwanted misunderstanding and confusion resulted.

Mr. Hull is unquestionably helping to create an atmosphere which will make possible a fundamental reform. He is making co-operation with Congress a habit and he is making it pay handsome dividends to Congress and to the executive arm of the Government.

The next step is to transform a good habit into a permanent procedure and the House now has before it a proposed amendment to its rules which would accomplish this end. It is advanced by Representative Estes Kefauver (D), of Tennessee, as a wholly nonpartisan reform to achieve a wholly nonpartisan purpose.

Mr. Kefauver has put before his colleagues a resolution which would provide for a four-hour period once a week or once a fortnight in which Cabinet members or the heads of independent agencies would appear before Congress in person to answer written and oral questions asked by members of the House. The written questions would be submitted to the Rules Committee and might even be printed in the Record two days before the appearance of the executive official. Oral questions would be spontaneous.

There can be little doubt that Congress could do its work better and more quickly—as could administrative departments and agencies—through a better balance of co-ordinate rather than an unbalance of separate relationship between the executive branch and itself.

The appearance of Cabinet members and the chiefs of independent agencies before Congress as a whole should reduce their almost unending, duplicating sessions with separate and overlapping committees. Donald Nelson was forced to devote hours and hours of his time, appearing before congressional committees 14 times in 15 months. Rubber Director Jeffers was on the Hill testifying five times in 10 days on the same problem, and Admiral Land of the Maritime Commission testified four days straight in a single week.

The presence in Congress of executive officials for questioning and accounting would be the recapture of early American custom, not the creation of a new precedent. The first Congress utilized such a provision. It was dropped when the need was not so great. It deserves to be renewed now that the need is imperatively greater.

Woodrow Wilson supported the procedure in a magazine article in 1893. President Taft advocated it in his annual message of 1912, and it was later supported by President Harding and Secretary of State Charles E. Hughes.

Aunt Savannah Discusses Thanksgiving

"Now, Carrie," Aunt Savannah Georgia said to her daughter, Caramel, "doan you waste no time moanin' about not hearin' from Mac Jackson since he been sont overseas. That's a long way for anybody as slow steppin' as Macaroon to go, an' besides he cain't write no letters ontil he howdys with th' Colonels and Ginerals. S'posin' some Colonel from th' South say, 'Mac, whip me up a tall glass o' sassafras punch'—kin th' Colonel wait ontil Macaroon sets hisse'f down and writes a love letter?

"Doan you know that this is th' thankful time o' th' year? You jes' be grateful that Macaroon kin take his trombone along to keep th' army cheered. Like as not th' soldiers ain't never befo' heard th' Star-Spangled Banner played with sich loud compellments. It's gwine make heroes of 'em, and they'll pick twice as fast as befo when they comes back to th' cotton patch.

"There ain't nothin' like thankfulness to ease up a bad situation. I reemembah my Gran'mammy tellin' about Thanksgivin' in '63. She wuz on Major Miller's place an' th' store room wuz jes' about bare. Seemed like there wuzn't much besides blackeyed peas an' corn pone for Thanksgivin' dinner less'n they kilt one o' th' hens.

"Miz Miller called 'em all into th' back parlor and told 'em that things seemed mighty bad with th' Major away, but for each one of 'em to wrastle up something to be thankful for right then and there. She say that she wuz thankful that th' Major had jes' sont his man, Mose, back home with a note sayin' he wuz well. Then they all jined in with one thing an' another ontil they wuz all pulmonatin' with thanksgivin' right down to their toes.

"Then my Gran'mammy say that things begin to turn right smack dab around like as if a lot of night shadders done met up with th' light o' day. First, th' han's began singin' at their work an' scratched around in th' garden an' th' fiels for fresh bits o' truck to feed th' chickens, an' th' hens picked up their usefulness and started layin' a few eggs right in th' middle o' November. Next, th' Major's Pappy sont 'em a jug o' sorghum, an' th' little 'uns picked out hickory nut meats ontil befo' they knowed it there wuz th' makin's for a cake right at han'. Then on top of this didn't Mose ketch a 'possum! This set 'em all in a spirit o' jubilee preparin' for a feast, and then on Thanksgivin' Day in th' early mornin' didn't th' Major hisse'f come ridin' home on a furbelow!

"Now here we is in th' land o' plenty at the thankful time o' th' year with th' boarders readin' out o' th' papers that th' army is scoopin' victory right out'n th' crater o' Volsuvius an' Colonel MacArthur teachin' his men to play hop-scotch from one island to another in th' ocean, and Miss Emmy hearin' from Mr. Glen that th' army done medaled her nephew. It orter be easy for us to rise up an' give thanks. Howsomever, we got to add a few extra hallelujahs to help out those who is havin' a hard time liftin' up th' heart an' voice.

"Now you get thankful that Miss Emmy done made you th' chambermaid, an' done give you her plush cape to keep you warm. With thanksgivin' in th' heart such a glory shines around that folks come up with blessings they ain't never been acquainted with befo'. Seems like it lights up what th' darkness done hid.

"Now while I stirs this pot o' lye hominy, you run along and git that fo' bits in my bes' apern pocket and buy yose'f a bottle o' jasmine scent to help perk up th' hallelujahs at th' choir practice. Then you will see for yo'se'f how bein' thankful kin usher you right into th' lan' o' milk an' honey."

HAZEL HARPER HARRIS

Mirror of World Opinion

Praise for Mr. Hull

The splendid results of the Moscow conference were accomplished with Secretary of State Cordell Hull serving as the American representative. Have we heard the last of the idea that Hull is "too old"? He bore the fatigue of the journey, the long working sessions and, last but not least, the six-hour Stalin banquet. We should appreciate Hull as one of the foremost international wartime statesmen.—*Detroit News.*

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